The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,588—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1879.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINSURA" 2,021 Tons, on SATURday, 16th August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 15th August, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COCONADA," 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 19th August, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

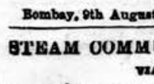
S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,639 Tons, and PATNA, 1,780 Tons.
Saloon passage ....Rs. 500
Second Class passage ...... ,, 335
The Chyebassa and Patna are due in London on 26th September and 4th October respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.
The S.S. Chyebassa carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	240	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	Including Wine / Without food.
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be earnt from the Agent.
NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 6 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 30th August.
For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th July 1879.

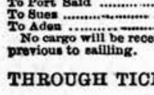
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, Captain J. VERRIL, will sail for DUNKIRK on WEDNESDAY FORENOON, the 13th instant.
Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 10 a.m.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. MARUSSIG, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th September, 1879.
Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 265	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. / First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.
Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.
For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

NOTICES.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

PATENT ROOFING TILES.

IN RED, DARK, or WHITE COLOUR, also in GLASS. About the same weight as Slates on the Roof and about 14 degrees cooler. Easily and securely fixed. Stow loose. Light for freight. These Tiles are used in Bombay upon the New Secretariat, Public Works Office, Post Office, University Senate Hall, Native General Hospital, Mr. Cutler's Mody Bay Ice Factory, &c., &c.
For particulars address to THE BROOMHALL TILE and BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, Cox's Wharf, Blackfriars Bridge, London, S. E.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by [illegible]
Beware of Imi[illegible] Indian Bazars.
ESUF[illegible]ULLA,
No. [illegible] Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	15th Aug.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th Aug.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 7th July 1879.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Valuable Landed Property at Sonapore, in the Vicinity of the Marine Lines Station, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned valuable property, by order of Oojumbaee, widow and executrix of the will of Sha Oomed Hirachund, the mortgagee thereof, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee Mehta, the mortgagor :—
All that piece of leasehold land, measuring sixty feet in breadth and sixty feet in length, with the messuage built in four compartments, and other erections thereon, situate on the north side of a private street, in the district called Sonapore, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of the Fort of Bombay [formerly Bhooleshwur sub-district] and bounded on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage between and used in common by the now described property and the adjoining property belonging to Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Suntook, on or towards the east by vacant ground belonging to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the south by a road leading from the Marine Lines Road to Back Bay or Queen's Road, and on or towards the west by vacant ground also belonging to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 103 and 104, and together with the said piece of land were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Nowroji Shapoori Oomrigur and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of several tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to the vendor's attorney, Mr. Moreshwar Lakshmance, at his office, 23, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters exsteam-ship Neera :—
H M J—30 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

SALE OF CASHMERE GOODS.
To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m.
An invoice of Cashmere goods consisting of oval tea trays, boats, boxes, three cheroot cases, stamp boxes, card stands and racks, small serais, glove boxes, paper knives, single tables, tea trays, round octagon cornered small and very small writing sets, tea caddies, candlesticks, cheroot boxes, round work box, &c.
Now on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th August 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist &c., &c.
10 bales grey T cloth.
2 ,, grey dhooties.
3 ,, grey shirtings.
2 cases blue orange and white prints.
3 cases Parian figures of various subjects.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriter ex S.S. Neera.
H S S & Co.—194 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND LIFE POLICIES.
On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Bombay Green, a quantity of office furniture, such as office writing and clerk's tables, chairs, cupboards, tables, sample tables, bookshelves, screens, book cases, large and small copying presses, boxes for letter-files, large and small iron safes, pictures, lamps, weighing machines, benches, punkahs, stools, dead boxes, writing papers, books, old newspapers, files, &c.
Also several life policies. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co.
The furniture will be on view three days previous to the sale.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 13th August 1879.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE here of the valuable landed property at Paidhonee or Bhendy Bazaar Road.
By order of Mr. Eshwant Vishnoo Nensey, on account and risk of Bhasker Govindjee.
BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together in the messuage tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of the Paidhowie of Bhendy Bazar Road, in the Registration subdistrict of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9 feet and 6 inches breadth from north to south, on the west side, thereof and 155 feet and 6 inches in length from the east to west on the north side thereof and 156 feet and 6 inches in length from east to west on the south side thereof, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue No. 612 and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 36, and bounded on the north by the house of Gunoba Bubunjee, on the east by a passage, on the west by said Paidhonee or Bhendy Bazaar Road, on the south by the house of Bhaisett Rughoonathsett, and which hereditaments and premises are and have been in the occupation of the said Bhaishunker Govindjee and his tenants."
25 per cent deposit money will be taken from the purchaser at the time of sale.
BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 13th August, 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF DAMAGED PAPER.
Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at their Auction room at Forbes Street, at 1 p.m., on account and at the risk of the underwriter, the following cases paper, more or less damaged by salt water, per ship Eagle :—
TT —22 104—83 cases damaged papers.
GN—73-74— 2 ,, ,, ,,
S ,, —158 — 1 ,, ,, ,,
GNS T —1-40 — 40 ,, ,, ,,
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

PEARL COATED PILLS.

THESE Pills if retained in the mouth several minutes are quite tasteless, yet readily dissolve, in less than an hour, in cold water.
ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS,
From a favourite recipe, operate mildly without griping.
BLUE PILLS.
Strongly alterative Aperient, must be taken the following morning.
COMPOUND PODOPHYLLIN PILLS and COLOCYNTH AND PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,
Free from Mercury, certain and safe as a cathartic.
COMPOUND RHUBARB PILLS,
Useful as a Dinner Pill and mild Aperient.
COMPOUND COLOCYNTH PILLS and COLOCYNTH AND HENBANE PILLS,
Both excellent purgatives.
CHOLERA PILLS.
Specially prepared for Natives of India.
SODA RHUBARB AND CHAMOMILE PILLS,
Antacid and Aperient.
ALOES MYRRH AND IRON PILLS,
Useful in Hysteria, Debility, &c.
CAMPHOR, OPIUM, AND CAPSICUM PILLS,
For Cholera, Diarrhœa, &c.
ALOES AND NUX VOMICA PILLS,
A good remedy against constipation.
ANTIMONY CAMPHOR AND NITRE PILLS,
A portable and useful Diaphoretic.
Per bottle with boxwood cap Re. 1-4 each, cash.
TONIC PILLS,
Containing Quinine, Iron, &c.
Per bottle Cash Re. 1-12.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY and AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, 14th instant, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of this day.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th August 1879.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the supply of two (2) of MESSENT'S, PATENT CONCRETE MIXERS.
Particulars can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.
Each Tender should be endorsed "Tender for Concrete Mixers," addressed to JOHN HAY GRANT, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and delivered at his office before 5 p.m. on the 19th instant.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay, 12th August 1879.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).
NOTICE is hereby given, that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., to confirm the following Resolution which was adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 5th instant :—
"That the Shareholders in this General Meeting assembled do approve of the sale of the right, title and interest of the Company, in and under the assignment of lease, dated the 9th day of April, 1879, which took place at the auction room of Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., on the 30th day of June, 1879, and of the purchase of the same by Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., one of the Liquidators of the Company, for the sum of Rs. 75,500."
By order of the Liquidators,
FURDOONJEE M. BANAJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 12th August 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION, and the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.
HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS. } Official Liquidators.
THE above-named Official Liquidators INVITE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the above Companies' Mills.
For particulars and conditions of sale and abstracts of title, application can be made to the Official Liquidators at No. 28, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.
The Official Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offers.
No offer will be received later than NOON of THURSDAY, the 28th instant.
Dated this 12th day of August 1879.
ARDESIR & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators above-named.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

MAY be relied on as thoroughly trustworthy both in simple Diarrhœa and in Cholera.
It is used by thousands and found more efficacious than any other remedy hitherto offered.
Directions in English, Marathi, and Urdu on each bottle.
Per bottle Re. 1. Per dozen, Rs. 10.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes thus :—"I shall be obliged by your sending me four "tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever "saw. I have five large greyhounds and this "is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly "free from them as well as their beds and bed-"ding. I can't speak too highly of it. 'K——'s' "is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to "all sportsmen."
Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.
Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0
PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INK BOTTLES AND INKSTANDS.
Cash Price List July 1879.

REVOLVING DOME TOP INKSTANDS.
The latest introduction, when not in use preserve the ink from dust and prevent evaporation.
3½ inch. Rs. 3 — 4 inch. Rs. 3-8 — 4½ inch. Rs. 4

BEST PEWTER OFFICE INKSTANDS.
With Hinged Covers.
3½ inch. Rs. 1-8 — 4½ inch. Rs. 2
With Hinged Cover and Bottom Plate.
3½ inch. Rs. 2-4 — 4 inch. Rs. 3 — 4½ inch. Rs. 3-8

TRAVELLING INK BOTTLES.
REPORTERS' INKS with Spring Tops, morocco leather covered.
1¼ inch. Rs. 1-4 — 1½ inch. Rs. 1-8
Ditto with extra slide fastening.
1½ inch. Rs. 1-12 — 2½ inch. Rs. 2 — 2½ inch. Rs. 2-4
PATENT CASKET INKS in nickel metal. Portable, secure and convenient. Rs. 3.
RANSOME'S POCKET INKS, secure from leakage and not liable to upset when in use. From Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each.
INVIOLABLE POCKET INKS, Wich's patent. Rs. 2-4.
EXCISE INKS. As. 10 and As. 12.

INEXHAUSTIBLE MAGIC INKS.
In a variety of colours. Rs. 2-12.
THE TRAVELLER'S "BIJOU" Inexhaustible. Re. 1-2.

WALNUT-WOOD INKSTANDS
With central handle, two pen-hollows and two ink bottles with hinged tops.
Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 12-8.
Ditto ditto with drawer.
Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20.

OFFICE REQUISITES.

Bells.	Invoice Files.
Bill Cases.	Letter Books and Cages.
Blotting Pads.	Letter Cases and Clips.
Carbonic Paper.	Letter Files and Scales.
Cash and Deed Boxes.	Letter Weighers.
Clips.	Loggerheads.
Copying Books and Presses.	Memo and Note Books.
Damping Wells.	Oiled Sheets.
Date Racks and Cases.	Paper Fasteners.
Diaries.	Paper Knives and Weights.
Ebony Rulers.	Pencils and Pens.
Erasers.	Pencleaners and Holders.
Eyelets and Presses.	Penmakers and Racks.
Gum Bottles.	Scissors.
India Rubber Bands.	Sealing Wax.
Ink and Writing Fluids.	

STATIONERY CASES AND CABINETS.
STATIONERY of all kinds.
Sample Books and Price Lists on application.
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED to PURCHASE a Bay Waler GELDING, 15-3. Must be sound and showy. Apply to Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS, Veterinary Surgeons.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, an UPPER-STORIED HOUSE at Bellasis Road, near the Byculla Club. Apply to Mr. F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a BUGGY in good condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply to J. M., care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Bombay Gazette Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the Bombay Gazette Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 12 As. per lb. HAM, a fresh supply, 14 As. per lb. J. PEARSE, 2a, Apollo Street.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

AS aids to Medical treatment and the rearing of Children, articles of Diet deservedly command a large share of attention, and this is especially so in India, where the exhausting effects of the climate render their use an absolute necessity. Amongst those which have attracted recent attention are :—

PREPARATIONS OF MALT.

The addition of Malt Flour to the food of Infants, and patients with impaired digestion, is due to the suggestion of the late Baron Von Liebig, and there is no doubt that many of the slighter disorders of infancy may be avoided by following the system of Diet he recommended. *Savory* and *Moore's and Mellin's Food for Infants and Invalids* are amongst the best of Malt preparations.

Undernoted are a few of the *Dietetic preparations* kept in stock, and, as *consignments* are received by each *fortnightly* mail direct from the makers, their *genuineness* and *freshness* may be *relied upon*.

CASH PRICES, AUGUST 1879.

		R.	a.
ARROWROOT, Finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb.	each	1	12
Do. Speed's East Indian	,,	1	0
BARLEY, Fine Pearl, in tins of 2 lbs.	,,	0	11
Do. Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins	,,	0	12
BAKING POWDER, Borwick's 1s. boxes	,,	0	12
BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS, for Indigestion, &c.	per tin	0	12
BRAND & Co.'s Specialities for Invalids :—			
ESSENCE OF BEEF	per case	2	4
,, MUTTON or VEAL	,,	2	8
,, CHICKEN	,,	3	4
CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	per 4 oz. case	1	8
,,	per 8 ,,	2	12
VEAL BROTH	per 4 ,,	2	4
,,	per 8 ,,	4	8
MUTTON BROTH	per 4 ,,	2	4
,,	per 8 ,,	4	8
CHICKEN BROTH	per 4 ,,	3	8
,,	per 8 ,,	7	0
SOUP (GLAZE)	per 8 ,,	2	0
INVALID TURTLE SOUP	per case	3	4
BEEF TEA JELLY	,,	1	8
VEAL or MUTTON BROTH	per 1 lb. case	1	8
CHICKEN or GAME BROTH	,,	2	4
SAVOURY MEAT LOZENGES	per small box	1	4
,,	per large box	2	4
GRAVY, JULIENNE, MOCK TURTLE, & OX TAIL SOUPS & MUTTON BROTH	per 1 lb. case	1	2
CHAPMAN'S ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR	per tin	0	10
CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets	each	0	8
,, ,, 2 lb. tins	each	0	10
ESSENCE OF BEEF } Containing the concentrated Juice of the finest Meats. They will make from one and a half to two pints (according to taste) of the most delicious Soup, by the simple addition of water and a little seasoning.	per tin	0	14
,, CHICKEN	,,	0	14
GELATINS, Nelson's Patent, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0	5
GROATS, Robinson's Padent, prepared	per tin	0	12
HARD'S INFANTTS' FOOD, in packets	each	0	12
ISINGLASS, real Russian, fine cut	per oz. packet	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD, Savory and Moore's	per tin	0	10
Do. do.	per doz.	7	0
MACCARONI, 2 lb. tin	per tin	1	12

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT contains thirty-two times its weight of the soluble constituents of meat, free from Fat, Bone or Tendon.
CAUTION.—The public are recommended to the use of this, the *only* preparation *authorised* to bear its name by the inventor Baron Liebig, as there are sold others of inferior quality and strength whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser :—

		R.	a.
2 oz. jar		1	2
4 ,,		2	0
8 ,,		4	0
MILK, Condensed Milk-maid brand, prepared in Switzerland. { This is pure, wholesome, cheap, excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids, and from its perfect preservation for months after opening for the use of travellers by land or sea. }	per tin	0	8
MELLIN'S FOOD, for Infants and Invalids	per bottle	1	0
Do. do. do.	,,	1	12
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD	per case	1	8
OATMEAL, best coarse Scotch, in tins of 2 lbs	each	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tins	,,	2	4
ROBBS' NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	3	0
Do. do. POWDER	,,	1	12
Do. RUSKS	,,	2	8
SAGO, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles	,,	0	12
SUGAR OF MILK, finely powdered; is used as a food for infants, and is less apt to produce acidity than Cane Sugar	per lb.	2	4
TAPIOCA, best clean white, 2 lb. tins	each	0	14
VERMICELLI, finest white Neapolitan, 2 lb. tins	,,	1	12

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION—

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
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TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
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WITH
SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.
(To the Profession and Trade only,)
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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
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Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

LADIES' ULSTERS,

SHETLAND HOMESPUN
LIGHT CHEVIOTS
NAVY SERGE.
CUT AND MADE IN CORRECT TASTE.
WITH HAT TO MATCH.
RS. 50.
CASH DISCOUNT.—2 Annas in the Rupee.
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, on one of the best positions at Bandora Hill, opposite to Mount Chapel, the Bungalow now in the occupation of Mr. Moorehouse. Rent moderate. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, 1879, at 6 o'clock p.m.
GEORGE K. REMINGTON, Honorary Secretary.
22nd July, 1879.

MOTHER
SIEGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.
Cash Re. 1-12 per bottle.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads............each Rs. 2 8
Do. boxwood heads ...... ,, ,, 3 8
Balls...........................per dozen. ,, 6 12
Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th July, 1879.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! AND BULBS!!!
PALEKAR and Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and up-country for their kind and liberal patronage during the past six years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their first supply of Lawngrass, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They have also just unpacked some splendid Dahlia and Gladiolus roots, and some very best garden implements. Early orders for all articles, and especially for Bulbs, are respectfully solicited. Price lists can be had post free.
PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road.
Bombay, 28th May 1879.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.
Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.
Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.
RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
WE the undersigned Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. CURSETJEE COWASJEE BHANDOOPVALA invite OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or of any of them at Breach Candy :—
A Bungalow and out-houses with 30,288 square yards of ground now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. Maxwell Melvill.
A Bungalow and out-houses with 16,674 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. John Marriott.
A Bungalow and out-houses with 38,295 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of W. Wordsworth, Esq. known as SOMERSET HOUSE.
A vacant spot of ground measuring 13,979 square yards, eligible for building.
Particulars may be obtained on application at No. 10, Cowasjee Patel's Tank.
HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE.
BOWMANJEE CURSETJEE.
HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C.
29th March, 1879.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.
PROPRIETOR.........MR. C. S. NAZIR.
THE NEW THEATRE on the Esplanade will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.
TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS,
(Available Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations.)
Stage Box to hold 6.............................Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier).............. ,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier) .... ,, 480
Orchestra Stall.. ,, 100
There will be six performances per week, and Boxes and Stalls available for every representation throughout the season, except on Benefit Nights, can be secured at double the above rates.
Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.
Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*
A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy and Co.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
PULVERMACHER'S
MEDICO-GALVANIC APPLIANCES.
CASH PRICE LIST JULY 1879.
CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, and Cramp in the extremities. Rs. 4, Rs. 8, Rs. 11, Rs. 13-8, and Rs. 16-8.
BROAD CHAIN BELTS, for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints. Rs. 22-8, Rs. 30, and Rs. 36.
BROAD CHAIN BELT with suspenser, Rs. 45.
BROAD CHAIN BANDS, for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Aches, and Noises in the Head, Rs. 16.
COMBINED BANDS, for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders, Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.
RESTORATION CHAIN BATTERIES for Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for Restoring Exhausted Vital Energy, Rs. 63.
INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES, for treatment by Electric Baths for Paralysis, Want of Power, &c., and for eliminating poisonous substances (lead and mercury) from the system, Rs. 72.
GLASS INTERRUPTORS ....Each Rs. 2 0
VOLTAMETERS OR TEST TUBES.......... ,, 2 4
Pamphlets on application. Usual discount to the trade
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.
JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. TANJORE,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."
No. 1 CIGARS, Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.
No. 2 CIGARS, Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.
No. 2 CHEROOTS, Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.
No. 3 CIGARS, Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200 Rs. 9.
NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TRIESTE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1831.
Paid-up Capital..................................Florins 42,00,000
Total amount of accumulated Reserves invested in the best and safest securities. ,, 1,88,08,837-31
MARINE BRANCH.
(RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES).
For further particulars apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 15th July 1879.

MANGALORE TILES, BRICKS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORING AND VENTILATING TILES, TUBES, &c.
MANGALORE TILES having been in use for upwards of ten years, are found to protect buildings completely from the effects of rain, storm and dust. These Tiles, being thoroughly compressed, exclude the damp effectually. The Timber of the roof is thus kept dry and far better preserved than when covered with Native Tiles.
The *constant shifting* requisite with Native Tiles is with these Tiles quite unnecessary, while on account of their *lightness*, great saving is effected in the timber of the roof.
Our Tiles bearing the impression
BASEL MISSION TILE WORKS,
MANGALORE, 1865,
are alone genuine, and are unsurpassed, in point of economy, durability, and elegance, by any other manufacture.
These Tiles are largely used in the Public Works Department, Railways, and other public buildings. Contracts for fixed periods entered into, Estimates furnished, and Illustrated Price Lists sent free on application to
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 168 OF 1878.
NANJEE PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Vadachi Ghadee, outside the Fort of Bombay.........................Plaintiff.
vs.
LUXMIDASS HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Modykhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay....................Defendant.
AND SUIT No. 70 OF 1879.
CURSONDASS THACKERSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo, a Minor under the age of 18 years, by his next friend, NARRONDASS LUKHMIDASS, residing at Mody Bay, within the Fort....................Plaintiff.
vs.
NANJEE PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Vadgady, outside the Fort....................Defendant.
WHEREAS by a Decree made in Suit No. 168 of 1878 by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY, dated the 16th day of April, 1878, it was ordered and decreed that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Two Thousand and Nine, Annas Thirteen and Pies Nine, for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.
And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property under Section 269 of the Civil Procedure Code, dated the 26th day of November, 1878, and issued in Suit No. 168 of 1878, in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Green, dated the 25th November, 1878, the following moveable property was attached, viz., the Khotia VARISUL, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree, and whereas by a Decree dated the 8th day of July, 1879, made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY in Suit No. 70 of 1879, it was ordered and decreed that the said Narrondass Lukhmidass do pay to the Defendant, Nanjee Premjee, his costs of such suit when taxed, such costs to include the costs of and incidental to the Judge's Summons, dated the 12th day of December, 1878, made in Suit No. 168 of 1878, wherein Nanjee Premjee was Plaintiff and Lukhmidass Hunsraj was Defendant, and Cursondass Thackersey was claimant, and it was further ordered that the Sheriff of Bombay do sell the Vessel named the Varisul.
NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, the Sheriff of Bombay, will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, dated the 8th day of July, 1879, in Suit No. 70 of 1879, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Frere Land Reclamation Company's Bunder at Sewree, outside the Fort, the above-mentioned moveable property.
The sale will extend to the right, title and interest of the above-named Defendant, Luxmidass Hunsraj.
Each lot to be paid for at the time of the sale.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 28th day of July, 1879.
ATMARAM PANDURANG, Sheriff of Bombay.
MESSRS. SHAPURJEE & THAKURDASS, Attornies for Plaintiff in Suit No. 168 of 1878, and for Defendant in Suit No. 70 of 1879.

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
WE have a very great variety of these useful articles in stock, and at every price from the least expensive and simple, to the costly and most elaborate. Of late, patterns generally have much improved; and, as regards Gentlemen's Pencil Cases, compactness and strength have been much more studied than ornamentation. Some very novel and fanciful designs have lately been produced for Ladies' Chatelaines. Our illustrations cover a very wide range, and include every variety of Pen and Pencil Case now in fashion. With a Gold Pencil Case we invariably present a box of leads suitable for it. Many of the Silver ones contain a reservoir filled with leads. Morocco Cases to hold good pencil cases can be supplied at a small charge.
All Pen and Pencil Cases sold by us either bear our own name, or those of well known makers. This will be a sufficient guarantee of their quality.
GOLD PENCIL CASES,
PLAIN DEAD GOLD,
Rs. 14, 22, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60 and 75.
ENGINE TURNED.
Rs. 14, 22, 25, 35, 45, 50 and 55.
FLUTED.
Rs. 10, 14, 22, 40 and 85.
ENGRAVED.
Rs. 16, 22, 25, 32, 36 and 65.
ENAMELLED OR SET WITH GEMS.
From Rs. 70 to 140.
IVORY CROSS PENCIL CASE.
Silver Mounts. Rs. 5.
Gold Mounts. Rs. 12.
BRASS HEADED NAIL PENCIL CASE.
In solid Silver. Rs. 8.
PERPETUAL CALENDAR PENCIL CASE.
With double action movement. It merely requires a turn to adjust it once a month.
In solid Silver. Rs. 13.
In solid Gold. Rs. 45.
THE CLEOPATRA NEEDLE PENCIL CASE.
In solid Silver. Rs. 25.
CUP AND BALL PENCIL CASE.
Appropriate for Watch Chain or Chatelaine. When not in use the ball securely fastens in the cup.
In solid Silver. Rs. 22.
SODA WATER BOTTLE PENCIL CASE.
With "Thornhill's Soda Water" in raised letters.
In solid Silver. Rs. 24.
REGISTERED "PEG TOP" PENCIL CASE.
For Chatelaine or Watch Chain.
In Silver. Rs. 22.
In Gold. Rs. 45.
REGISTERED CROQUET MALLET PENCIL CASE.
In Gold and with an enamelled Band. Rs. 28 and 50.
TOOTH PICKS.
In great variety, Best Gold and First Class Workmanship.
They can be had in rich coloured DEAD GOLD or FLUTED or ENGRAVED, or ENGINE TURNED. Rs. 18 each.
TOOTH PICKS, Gold, plain or fanciful, and to suspend from Watch Chain, or for the pocket. Rs. 10 to Rs. 40.
DITTO SILVER, Porcupine Quill, Ivory, Tortoiseshell, &c. Re. 1 8 to Rs. 8.
Rampart Row. August 6th, 1879.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 12TH AUGUST 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday receded from 97⅝ to 97½; French Rentes were unchanged at 116½; Enfaced Rupee Paper unaltered at 78¼ for Fours and 83¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

Reuter announces that the Oriental Bank pays a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half year ending 30th June. The decline in the shares of this institution lately, by no means indicated so favourable a return, and it will be interesting to observe the effect of the declaration of the dividend. It is worthy of notice that the Oriental has been the first of the Exchange Banks to publish the result of the six months' operations.

The English Wheat Harvest, we observe, is estimated at one-fourth less than the average. Previous accounts of the weather have prepared us for an unfavourable season, but this is almost worse than was anticipated, and although importations of foreign grain will ensure moderate prices, the effect on the trade of the country will be unquestionably bad.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee and Coccanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed is firm at previous prices; Rapeseed firmer, Brown Calcutta being quoted 6d. per quarter higher to arrive, 1s. ex-warehouse.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were firm; and Cotton in Liverpool closed strong, Surats showing a hardening tendency. The sales were estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats, and spot prices show an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans. In New York the bears still seem to have control of the market, as notwithstanding the improvement in Liverpool, ready Mid. Uplands have receded 11 3-16 to 11⅛ cents, and November shipment from 10·18 to 10·06 cents. per lb. As regards the position in Liverpool, the following from the *Liverpool Daily Post* by this mail is worthy of attention:—

The tone at the close is steady, but hesitating. After a fall of ⅛d. in a week, and a decline of ⅜d. to 1d. from the previous highest point, there is naturally an impression that a reaction is due. But there have been so many disappointments of late that people are afraid of taking too sanguine a view of the future. Everyone admits that the statistics of supply and demand are very strong, but, as usual in dull times, figures go for nothing. What does it matter how small the supply is if no one wishes to buy? Some day everyone will want to buy, and then the whole situation will be changed. Ordinary human nature is fond of extremes; and most people are incapable of seeing anything except that which is immediately before them, and yet the unseen influences at work are nearly always as great as those which are seen. A short time back, when the deliveries of Cotton to spinners were very large, people jumped to the conclusion that the consumption was also very large; that the previous estimates had been entirely wrong; that the supposed really large rate would go on; and that prices would run to 8d. But when the deliveries became very small, it was immediately assumed that the rate of consumption was correspondingly small; that it would go still smaller; and that prices would recede to no one knew where. By-and-by it will be discovered that both opinions were wrong. That the out-turn of the mills has been reduced is undoubted, but it is absurd to suppose, as some do, that the rate of consumption has fallen from 55,000 bales per week a few months ago to only 30,000 or 35,000 bales at the present moment. It was never so large as 55,000, and it is not now so small as 35,000. At the most it never exceeded 53,000. By the end of June it was reduced to 47,000. Since which it has lost about 1,000 bales per week. This will be demonstrated in the course of a little time by the actual development of facts. What is now unseen will then be seen. As to the prospects of supply and consumption there is nothing to add to what was stated a week since.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 51⅛d. per oz., but judging from private advices this may be taken as the buyers' rate.

EXCHANGE to-day has been steady at unchanged quotations, but there have been more Banks selling at the top rate than yesterday, and the market is to that extent firmer. For the remainder of the mail we shall be guided, however, as usual by the rates obtained for Council drafts in London to-morrow. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 7⅛d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 8 1-16 to ⅛d.	"
Credits,	3 " "	...1s. 8 1-16d.	"
Documents,	3 " "	...1s. 8⅛.	"
France	3 " "	...2·12	"

On Calcutta there is no change to notice, demand drafts being still quoted at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅝ to ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but practically unchanged in value. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 94⅝ to ¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅛ to ¼.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet with very little doing. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 663¾; National Bank are Re. 1 higher at Rs. 109. In Land Companies Colaba are Rs. 10 higher, Frere Re. 1 lower. Press shares are unchanged with the exception of a recovery of Rs. 5 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares are easier, as a rule, owing to the firmer Cotton advices from home, and we quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern, and Hindustan, and Rs. 10 in Khandesh. Sassoon are Rs. 25 higher.

COTTON to-day is firmer owing to the tone of the Liverpool telegrams, and sellers are less anxious to force sales. With the exception, however, of purchases for the local mills there has been very little doing, the only export business we hear of being 100 bales, barely G. F. Julgaum, at Rs. 203; and 100 bales, strict G. F. Karanja, at Rs. 209. We quote:—

Good Omra	(nominal)...	Rs. 215	per candy f. p
F. G. F. do	....	" 210	"
G. F. do	....	" 205	"
Good Dhollera	(nominal).	" 218	"
F. G. F. do	....	" 212	"
G. F. do	....	" 206	"

SEEDS are quiet at previous prices, the export demand, like the stock, being extremely limited.

FREIGHTS show no appreciable change. For Liverpool we still quote 23s. 9d. by steam and 20s. per ton by sail. For Genoa and Marseilles 27s. 6d. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS are steady, and a fair business is passing in standard makes to arrive on a sterling basis, although on the spot the clearances are not heavy. Dealers, however, are firm, and if any advance takes place in Manchester, it will probably be reflected here as prospects are undoubtedly hopeful.

COALS are quiet and unchanged. The sale is reported of the remaining 400 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley, ex—Rydal Hall, at Rs. 18½ per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	663¾
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	109
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	650
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	950
Albert Ginning Co.......	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co..........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	570
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s.	435
Indian Press Co..........	1,000	350	all	14 do	25
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	22
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,280	all	50 do	250
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	825
French Press Co.........	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co..............	1,125	400	all	30 do	175
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co............	400	850	750	60 do	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld......	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.........................	450	1,000	1,000	*25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nomina
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,250	415	all	do	nomina
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.........	2,000	300	all	do	nomina
Broach Mills	..	..	..	—	nomina
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	do	nomina
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	do	nomina
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	nomina
Neriad S. and W. Co. ..	..	..	..	..	nomina
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.........	600	2,000	all	do	nomina
Mursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	do	nomina

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock..........	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. ct	302
Do. New £20 Shares....	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65· 7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do	82
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. —	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	,000	all	15 ps*	830
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	119
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land-Company, Limited...	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. s	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		375
Alliance Spinning......	500	2,500	all	30 p.	1,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	62
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United.........	900	1,000	all	do	695
Cooria S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	8,000	2,000	all	do	155
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	360
Great Eastern.........	1,400	1,000	all	do	730
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	do	765
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	000	do	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	560
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	do	790
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,00	1,000	all	do	435
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning....	42	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,140
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s*	960
Morarjee Spinning	1,042	1,000	all	Nil	850
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	85
National S. and W. Co of India.................	950	1,000	all	do	540
Oriental	4,000	625	all	do	535
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	do	40
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	do	475
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	do	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA

THE SHIP RAVENSTONDALE, 1,174 tons, Captain S. Adamson, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with an original cargo of coal from North Shield.

THE A. H. LLOYD CO.'S S. S. VOWAARTS, 1,606 tons, Captain J. Marussig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (15th July), with 20 deck passengers and a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—General Vaughan, Mr. F. Skelton, and 18 deck.

THE SHIP JANET COWAN, 1,278 tons, Captain G. Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Dundee (9th May), with a cargo of 1,813 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain E. J. Bakes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (17th July), with the following cargo:—741 packages piece goods, 6 cases boots, 49 cases provisions, 129 packages wine, 26 packages papers, 275 cases candles, 39 packages glassware, 30 cases chimneys, 18 cases oilmanstores, 364 casks beer, 28 packages castor oil, 1,401 plates spelter, 25 casks cement, 6 packages earthenware, 23 cases cochineal, 2 cases saffron, 22 packages akulkora, 1 box gold coins, 3 boxes specie, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Janet Cowan	Campbell	Dundee, May 9.
12	Kashgar (s)............	Baker............	Southampton, July 17.
	Vorwaarts (s)	Marussgi	Trieste, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Sierra Madrona......	Murdock	Chittagong.
	Puttialla (s)............	Britten	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Ravenstondale, Adamson, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Vingorla, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Chinsura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Vorwaarts, to Tuticorin and Colombo.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 9 Victoria, ss, Mendozona, from Sea.
14 Sea Gull, H M. ss, Heron, from Mussowa.
15 Statesman, ss, Hughes, from Liverpool.
19 Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
29 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.
30 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, from London.
30 Bengalore, ss, Fraser, from Venice.
30 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from London.
Aug. 1 Reina Mercedes, ss, Munitize, from Liverpool.
2 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from Bombay.
2 Ava, ss, Rottan, from Shanghai.
2 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.
2 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
3 Burma, ss, Allen, from Zanzibar.
3 Edwin, ss, Young, from Bombay.
3 Vorwaarts, ss, Marusig, from Trieste.
3 Calabria, ss, Hyde, from London.
4 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from London.
4 Tonguin, F T Ship, Saillard, from Toulon
5 India, ss, Russell, from Bombay.
5 Thessaly, ss, Burn, from Perim—wreck.
5 Nautilus, G Gunboat, Draeger, from Port Said.

DEPARTURES.

July 30 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, to Calcutta.
30 Bangalore, ss, Fraser, to Bombay.
31 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, to Perim.
31 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to Calcutta.
Aug. 1 Reina Mercedes, ss, Munitze, to Manilla.
2 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to London.
3 Ava, ss, Rottan, to Marseilles.
3 Edwin, ss, Young, to Liverpool.
3 Vorwaarts, ss, Marusig, to Bombay.
4 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, to Gardafui.
4 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to China.
5 Burma, ss, Allen, to Bombay.
5 Tonguin, F T ship, Saillard, to Saigon.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Victoria, ss, Mendozona, from Sea.
Sea Gull, H M, ss, Heron, from Mussowa.
Statesman, ss, Hughes, from Liverpool.
Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
Calabria, ss, Hyde, from London.
India, ss, Russell, from Bombay.
Thessaly, ss. Bhru, from Perim—wreck.
Nautilus, G Gunboat, Dracger, from Port Said.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—17 packages hardware, Mahamedbhoy Habutbhoy; 30 kegs hardware, Esmaljee Ebrahim Kurwa; 30 kegs iron washers, Abdoolally Mahamedally; 50 cases copper sheets, Benn Ashley and Co; 24 kegs hardware and 100 kegs iron nails, Abdool Cadur Habutbhoy; 350 bundles sheet iron, Damodur Pragjee; 10 cases clocks, Hajee Oosman Tarmahamed; 100 kegs lead ore, W and A Graham and Co; 102 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee; 4 packages lamps, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Escurial s—5 casks chemical soda, Framjee Rustomjee Cama.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin s—4 packages lamps, Hassum Ahmed; 50 cases matches Esmaljee Essoofbhoy; 12 hampers champagne, 61 cases claret, and 1 case iron wire, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 27 cases candles, Hassum Ahmed; 23 cases medicine of sorts, Heerjee Mooljee; 25 cases glassware, Fakeera Bharmall.
British Sovereign—50 casks yellow ochre, 100 barrels dry whiting, 125 drums linseed oil, 4 casks white paint, and cases chinese green, Nuzerally Sumsoodin; 50 casks glassware, and 13 crates earthenware, J Hill; 112 cases eau de Coloune, John S Elmore and Co; 200 casks Portland cement, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.
Dumphail Castle—200 casks Portland cement, J A Shephard; 200 drums linseed oil, Abdool Hassum Heptoola and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—30 casks sulphuric acid, Eduljee Pallonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 125 cases brandy, D D Shah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates,—65 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee.
Surat s—5 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckerchund; 48 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee.
Italia s—93 bales cotton, Burjorjee Nusserwanjee Heera; 32 bales cotton, Damjee Megjee; 90 bales wool, Dinshaw Pestonjee; 52 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 40 bales cotton waste, Essajee Allybhoy; 200 cwts buffalo horns, Natha Essa; 55 bales hides and skins, Finlay, Muir and Co; 50 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Baltimore s—909 cwts linseed and 2,152 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Fraser s—200 cwts buffalo horns, A Blascheck and Co; 30 cwts buffalo horns, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—205 bales cotton and 35 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 100 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee; 104 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 132 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 110 bales cotton, Heeralall Ramgopall; 55 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund; 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 1,250 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 65 bales twist, S N Tulatee; 81 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmali and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 11.

Morris, Col, 15th Bombay N I, on leave from Ahmedabad.
Edwards, Col, 2nd P W O Grenadiers, on leave from Nusserabad.
Couran, Lieut, 15th Regt, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

AUGUST 12.

Rankin, Captain, Bengal Army, on leave, from England.
Rennick, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Thull.
Frith, Lieut R A, from leave, from England.
Hill, Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 9.)

Mr Kelly, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, doing duty in the Head-quarters Office at the Presidency, is granted leave of absence for two months.

The Agent Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant an extension of furlough to Mr W Mackay, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Nusseerabad Division, for five months.

Lieut E H Cameron, R E, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Rawalpindi Division, Military Works.

Mr Fox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' leave.

Mr Cheodetti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Bengal State Railway Surveys, has been granted four months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr H M Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, has joined the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr Cloete, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Serohi Division, is allowed three months' leave of absence.

Mr Monies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to Engineer-in-Chief's Office, will take charge of the Office of Executive Engineer, Platelaying Division, till further orders.

Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—Postal Circle, Assam—Mr J W Pilkington has been appointed Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Assam.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Aug. 9.)

Assistant Surgeon Kedar Nath Sen is appointed to the medical charge of the Jubbulpore Central Jail.

Surgeon Nailer, attached to the detachment of the 7th Regiment M N I at Sambalpur, is appointed to take medical and executive charge of the Sambalpur Jail.

Assistant Surgeon Ananda Pershad, in Civil Medical charge of the Betul district, is appointed to the executive charge of the jail of that district.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Aug 7.)

Captain A DeC Rennick, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Lieut Leigh, Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar, is appointed Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Mooltan.

Transfer—Lieut-Col R J L Crutchley, Cantonment Magistrate, from Ferozepore to Jullundur.

Lieut R C Temple, Officiating Wing Officer 1st Gurkha Regiment, Station Staff Officer, Dharmsala, is appointed Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Ferozepore.

The services of Major Douglas, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India. in the Military Department.

Captain Dening, 25th Punjab Infantry, Station Staff Officer, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Sialkot.

Captain Hutchinson, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.

Mr Gladstone, Assistant Commissioner, Rajanpur, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Dera Ismail Khan.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Krishna Chandra, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon of Simla for cholera duty.

Rev W Ayerst to be Chaplain of Murree.

Mr Bulman, Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Captain Roberts, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala.

Mr Silcock, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed to the charge of the Rajanpur Sub-Division.

Leave—Major Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr Leitner, Principal, Government College, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

Mr Stulpnagel, Professor, Government College, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Principal.

Mr Johnstone, Assistant Professor, Government College, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Professor.

Mr Hughes, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Lahore District.

The services of Captain L H E Tucker, on Special Political Duty, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government, Punjab, he is re-appointed District Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 23rd July, 1879.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, Staff Captain C J Polkinghorne has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain.

THE ARMY.

War Office, 22nd July 1879.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give order for the appointment of Captain Henry Fairfax, of the Royal Navy, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

War Office, Pall Mall, 25th July 1879.

Royal Engineers, Captain J D Cruickshank (late Bombay) to be Major. Captain T Glancy, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain.

Royal Engineer Troops, Lieut H V H Hart-Davis, Royal Engineers, to be Adjutant.

India Office, 24th July, 1879.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.—Lieutt (Brevet Captain) H A Graves. Lieut L Dening. Lieut L J H Grey.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Majors.—Capt (Brevet Major) E G G. Hastings Captain (Brevet Major) R M Jennings.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major Wellesely Campbel. Major A N Phillips.

To be Majors.—Captain (Brevet Major) A N Phillips, late 19th N I. Captain (Brevet Major) F H B Marsh.

MADRAS ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.—Captain F Smalley. Captain G Godfrey.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Major.—Surgeon A McClorg.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut Col.—Major C J Anderson.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon.......................... 18th, 1h. 1·8m A. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Wed. 13	......	5 42	6 27	8 35 m 7 38 a	1 0 m 2 24 a
Th. 14	......	5 42	6 27	9 30 m 8 55 a	2 16 m 3 30 a
Fri. 15	......	5 42	6 26	10 11 m 9 50 a	3 16 m 4 15 a
Sat. 16	......	5 43	6 25	10 44 m 10 34 a	4 3 m 4 49 a
Sun. 17	10 Sunday after Trinity	5 43	6 25	11 15 m 11 17 a	4 46 m 5 23 a
Mon. 18	......	5 43	6 24	11 44 m 11 55 a	5 23 m 6 13 a
Tues. 19	......	5 43	6 23	0 16 a ..	6 0 m 6 28 a

IT has come under the notice of Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist-Optician, during his short stay in Bombay, that SEVERAL PERSONS having consulted an eminent Oculist, and obtained from him the number the Eyesight required for Spectacles, have been SUPPLIED with ENTIRELY DIFFERENT NUMBERS which has caused injury to the Eyesight, therefore it is absolutely NECESSARY for those who require artificial assistance for the sight to OBTAIN their SPECTACLES from a PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, who does not trust to the numbers on the Spectacles.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,
RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—July 18th, at Preston, Lancashire, Charles Henry Taylor, formerly of Bombay, third son of the late William Taylor, of Preston, aged 47 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACPHERSON—August 12th, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of John Macpherson, Barrister, of a son.
MACFARLANE—August 11th, at Breach Candy, the wife of John Macfarlane, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DANN—August 4th, on board the P. and O. S.S. Kashgar, at Sea, Henry Talbot Dann, B. A., Surgeon Major, Bombay Establishment.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DUGGAN—August 5th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Charles Duggan, of a son.
MAXWELL—August 3rd, at Agra, the wife of Mr. J. W. Maxwell, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

WRAFTER—July 31st, at Jhung, Punjab, Joseph Frederick, the infant son of Honorary Surgeon R. E. Wrafter, aged 9 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittance, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1879.

THE accounts published elsewhere, describing the battle of Ulundi, when carefully considered and compared with recent telegraphic intelligence received from Natal, will make it plain that Sir Garnet Wolseley was a little too precipitate in proclaiming that the war was over, and that the troops were about to return. There can be no doubt that over 12,000 Zulus attacked Lord Chelmsford's forces, while, it is said, that 8,000 more were looking on. Of these not more than 1,000 at the very outside have been accounted for; so that Cetewayo has still plenty of warriors available—warriors too, who, while in retreat and pursued by cavalry, yet "fought doggidly," and poured a hot fire upon their pursuers. From the fact that everything of value had been removed from Ulundi to the King's new kraal, it is clear that Cetewayo had made up his mind to lose the former place; and that until his new fortification is destroyed—the name of which signifies "come if you dare"—the Zulu nation will not consider themselves thoroughly beaten. Such is evidently the opinion at which Sir Garnet Wolseley has himself subsequently to the despatch of his first telegram arrived at, for the other day we were told that a despatch had been received in London, dated 22nd July—or a fortnight after the battle—which stated that, after a consultation with the chiefs who had submitted, the General had come to the conclusion that quiet—so long as Cetewayo remains at large—is impossible. Accordingly, Ulundi is to be re-occupied by our troops, while a strong force under Sir Garnet Wolseley in person will simultaneously move on the new kraal, which is only fifteen miles distant. Our troops are to be accompanied by a strong contingent of natives and irregulars—the former, we presume, being the Zulus who have tendered their submission. They will have no easy task before them, for their destination is situated in difficult and broken country, the actual approach being through a long narrow ravine. The fight at Ulundi was sufficient of itself to make clear—if even we had not previous experience to guide us—that the Zulus are adepts in availing themselves of advantages such as that referred to. All the correspondents speak of the skilful manner in which the enemy concealed themselves until the last moment. As the *Times'* correspondent says:—"A few minutes "before but few Zulus were to be seen to-"wards Ulundi, but suddenly thousands upon "thousands, shouting war cries, were seen "sweeping round the square." The *Standard's* correspondent also speaks of them as coming on in columns and deploying into lines of skirmishers as soon as they came within the zone of artillery fire. Indeed, the tactical skill displayed by these savage troops would compare with that of the most carefully drilled army in the world. In our yesterday's issue we reproduced an account of a reconnaissance executed by Butler's horse during the advance upon Ulundi, in which the writer described two Zulu regiments marching in a formation which struck him as being similar to two strong battalions of British troops moving in fours. He saw the enemy's skirmishers advancing with their supports deployed as companies in line, and when the skirmishers were recalled they "closed on their inner flank" and retired in the same style as if they were well drilled British infantry. If, therefore, the spirit of Cetewayo's warriors have not been broken by the battle at Ulundi, we may yet hear of serious fighting. We must recollect that hitherto our troops have always fought on the defensive; they must now attack, and if the Zulu warriors defend their positions with the same pluck and valour with which they assailed ours, Sir Garnet Wolseley will have his work cut out before the war can be said to be at an end. Unlike most savages, the Zulus seem to have a contempt for artillery, and if they will hold to their kraals without being demoralised by a shower of shells, to turn them out will be no easy task. It is to be hoped that Cetewayo will not fight the matter out, for if he does so to the bitter end, then it is much to be feared that the struggle is only beginning.

IT has always been a difficult matter to make a thorough-paced Conservative realize the difference between economy and parsimony. The retrenchments of Tory Governments are generally characterized by that peculiar wisdom which is the essential property of the spendthrift. Never has this been more clearly demonstrated than at present, when, for the sake of a saving of twelve lakhs of rupees on the Rajputana Railway, we shall lose certainly tenfold that amount in prospective. The item of twelve lakhs appears to untutored minds large, but railway engineers and contractors know that it is in reality so small that, where efficiency and utility are concerned, it should not be allowed to enter into consideration. The battle of the gauges has been fought before, and both engineers and railway speculators have had ample proof that the system which pays best in the end is that which at first sight appears to require the most extravagant outlay. A comparison of the mileage expense for construction of broad and narrow gauge lines is all in favour of the latter so far as mere theory and paper figures will go, but the statistics of lines in operation tell a very different tale. The narrow gauge cannot perform the same amount of work at equal rates, and, consequently, cannot enter into competition for carriage of goods. English, American, and Austrian lines have furnished, as in India, cases in point by which commercial men may be guided, and which unfailingly point out the fallacy of the narrow gauge system. Practical experience, however, appears to be of very small weight either in Downing Street or Simla, and we have witnessed the wishes and convictions of the whole mercantile community of Western Rajputana and Bombay disregarded, in order that a personal hobby may be ridden. The East Indian and Oudh and Rohilcund lines are broad gauge, and would any sensible man construct the Ganges bridge at Cawnpore, across which they run, on the narrow system? Yet this, in effect, is the decree of the powers that be with regard to the Western Rajputana Railway—decreed in direct opposition to the expressed opinions of the Minister of Public Works, the Government of Bombay, and the inhabitants of every mercantile community in the districts through which the line is to pass. We have met railway engineers with whom in conversation the subject has been mooted, and by one and all the idea of a narrow gauge line as being suitable as a connecting link between two other lines on the broad gauge has been scouted and considered as utter folly. The arbitrary manner in which Lord Cranbrook has chosen to disregard the wishes of those who are interested in this railway, requires stronger argument in its favour than we have yet seen adduced. There is literally nothing to recommend the Government decision. Practical men are unanimous in condemning, and experience points her warning hand; but all this availeth nothing, for the fiat has gone forth—from the Indian Government at least—and the trade of one of the largest mercantile centres of the whole world is to suffer because one man in authority thinks it necessary to save twelve lakhs of rupees! There is only one principle as to gauge which can be really worked on trunk lines in India with practical benefit and profit either to the State or individuals; and if the narrow gauge be now laid down, a few years will demonstrate the necessity for its removal when the expense of a broad gauge line will have to be met. Advocating no special interests, we unhesitatingly assert that if economy is to be the order of the day the parsimony of laying down a narrow gauge line is the worst kind of extravagance. On one existing narrow gauge line in India to-day the working expenses exceed by 70 per cent. those of the G. I. P. Railway and by 89 per cent. those on the Baroda line, which latter is probably a fairer comparison. Can argument stronger than this be adduced against the "penny-wise and pound foolish" system which is being pursued? Time will show that the direct route from Bombay to Calcutta will be useful, and will promote the interests of both these commercial centres; and we urge upon the leading spirits in these cities to leave no stone unturned to secure one main line on a uniform system which shall enable goods to be carried across the Indian Peninsula without transhipment and its consequent delay.

We trust that private influence will now secure what public interest has been unable to accomplish, and hope that the able and willing member for Liverpool, to whom the matter has been entrusted, will obtain the repeal of Lord Cranbrook's decision. He will thus render a service to the Indian Empire which cannot be over-estimated. In the interest of the railways of India this matter must not be allowed to rest. The support of practical men like Mr. George Leeman, M. P., and Sir Edward Watkins should be secured, and they should be thoroughly posted up in order that when the subject comes on for discussion they may be enabled as practical men to condemn in the strongest possible terms the principle of the metre gauge. It has been asserted that the interests of Calcutta are at variance with those of Bombay in this matter. But Calcutta is the depot of the East and Bombay of the West; and it is indispensable that such centres should be united with their respective destricts by direct trunk lines. The metre gauge will never be the standard for any country in the world. Wherever tried it has been found wanting. Why, then, in India should we not profit by the lessons learnt elsewhere, and adopt at once the system which has superseded all others. We trust a determined stand will be made against the arbitrary treatment at present complained of, and that when the question comes on for discussion in Parliament it will receive better consideration there than it has met with from Government.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 25.

BY a happy coincidence, Wednesday, the day on which all London was gladdened with the news that Lord Chelmsford had won a decisive victory over the Zulus, was also a day to be marked with white chalk for the bright sunshine which at last ushered in what promises to be a long spell of fine warm weather. This welcome relief from a double anxiety has dispelled, as if by magic, the gloom that seemed to have settled down upon the nation, and has restored the old belief in England's good fortune. The Ministry, in particular, are overjoyed at the unexpected change in their prospects. All the clouds that lowered about their home are now in the deep bosom of the ocean buried; and Lord Beaconsfield must view with a light heart the chances of a general election. The Afghan and Zulu wars are satisfactorily disposed of, the Army Discipline Bill has become law, after a struggle which had the result of putting Lord Hartington in a doubtful position, and exposing the Liberal party to the most ignominious defeat they have suffered even in this Parliament; and, secure of holding its ground in England, the Government is now attempting with a good deal of audacity to buy the Irish vote by passing, in addition to its Irish University Bill, a Bill for distributing a million and a quarter of the Irish Church money among school teachers in Ireland. This attempt at "conciliation" may yet be defeated, but it will help to gain for the Government the goodwill of the Nationalists; and I do not believe, for my own part, that the Ministry dislikes nearly so much as it pretends to do the tactics of the Obstructives in hindering legislation, or that it will quarrel with the Home Rulers by supporting Mr. Chaplin's resolutions for gagging them. So long as the House of Commons votes the supplies, the more insignificant it makes itself in other respects, the better it fulfils Lord Beaconsfield's policy of breaking down the supremacy of the House in the State; and the Home Rulers are really therefore acting as the Prime Minister's allies against Constitutional Conservatives and Liberals, so that his apparent willingness to please them need not be wondered at.

The victory in Zululand is generally spoken of with thankfulness as probably ending a discreditable war, but hardly any of the papers make it a subject of exultation. One or two critics loudly assert that by it Lord Chelmsford has shown how unjust were the attacks made upon him. He has certainly at last proved himself to be capable of acting resolutely; but his present success is no reply to the charges that by his negligence and incapacity he lost 1,200 men at Isandula, and that, with more than 20,000 troops under his command, it has taken him more than three months to beat a tribe of savages who could not put a larger force of warriors in the field. Nor is there anything to be very proud of in the defeat of 12,000 or even of 20,000 Zulus, for the most part armed with inferior rifles, by 5,000 British soldiers supported by batteries of field artillery and Gatling guns. A few months ago such a victory would have been taken as a matter of course; and it is a measure of the disastrous effects of Lord Chelmsford's bad generalship that in this country there was a general fear lest our troops might again be beaten by the Zulus at Ulundi, while the detailed accounts of the battle show that the English General, in order to restore among the men that feeling of confidence in themselves which his own bad management had shaken, was obliged to abandon the old line of battle formation of British infantry, and, for the first time in our military annals, to draw up the troops in a hollow square to receive the attack of a swarm of savages. This new formation, of course, made the army so inelastic that the infantry could not possibly pursue an advantage gained, so that the fruits of the victory were comparatively unimportant. It may, however, let us hope, be taken for granted that Cetewayo will not risk another battle. Lord Chelmsford's best defence is that he could not get transport to move his army sooner; but even in this case the reply is that he aggravated his difficulties by his faulty plan of campaign. There appears, however, in this week's papers an important despatch from Sir Bartle Frere, which has not been commented upon, but which proves that the General had much reason to complain of the obstructiveness of the Natal Government. Sir Bartle frankly says he despaired of getting any work out of either Lord Chelmsford or Sir Henry Bulwer, and recommends the supersession of both those officials and the despatch from England of strong reinforcements of seasoned soldiers. This is exactly the policy adopted by the Government towards the end of May, when it probably had Sir Bartle's views before it; and we can now understand, therefore, what the High Commissioner meant when he said that Sir Garnet Wolseley had been sent out to give effect to his policy for bringing the Zulu war to an end.

The prestige of Mr. Bright's name drew together a large audience at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday; and it is amusing to observe that, although Mr. Bright entreated the reporters not to heed what he said, but to report fully the beautiful speech of his friend, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, the reporters knew their business much too well to take him at his word, and gave all he said verbatim, while cutting down Mr. Ghose's address to a small paragraph. I must apologize to your readers for not having gone to the meeting, but, to be candid, I am tired of hearing the changes rung on the Vernacular Press Act, the Cotton Duties, the Licence Tax, and the fitness of the natives of India for self-government. A holiday in England would be but a weary dream if it were perpetually haunted by these nightmares. I am told, however, by persons who were present, that the glib-tongued Ghose really spoke far better than Mr. Bright himself; and this I can readily believe, though I cannot agree with the emotional gentleman in the *Daily News* who says that such eloquence is a proof of the capacity of the natives of India for constitutional government. On the contrary, the lesson to be learnt from such displays is that the gift of eloquence is, after all, a very poor thing, and may be readily acquired by men who have none of the virtues of freemen. Mr. Bright, however, seems to have been so carried away by sympathy with the Calcutta orator as to give free play to what the *Times*, in an excellent leading article, calls the bad side of his nature, by indulging in some of those foolishly violent denunciations of English rule which would lead ignorant foreigners to imagine that the greatest Empire the world has ever seen had been built up and maintained by a series of crimes and blunders. One might have thought that Lord Hartington had made a big enough mess of it last week, and that none of the other Liberal leaders could out-do him; but Mr. Bright on Wednesday distanced all competition; and his may be fairly described as a perfect Benjamin's mess. Imagine a man who five years ago was a responsible Minister of the Crown, and who might have been Secretary of State for India, talking in this way:—"If the present military expenditure is necessary, it seems to me that it would be almost better to surrender—to confess our failure, and to say that the government of a great Empire by persons sent out as rulers from this small island in the Atlantic is impossible and ought never to have existed." Why, this reads like an extract from a schoolboy's theme. Mr. Bright seems to think it something without a parallel that half the revenue of India should be spent on the army. He speaks of revenue as if it were a national property that might be spent in works of benevolence, and not the produce of taxes imposed for the special purpose of meeting the cost of the civil and military administration of a State. There is not a country in the world whose revenue is not mainly applied to the maintenance of an army and a navy and to the payment of interest on the debt created by former wars; and India, therefore, forms no exception to the general rule. No Englishman in Mr. Bright's position has the right to expose his country to opprobrium and pander to sedition in India by putting forth exaggerations of this kind. It will be said that Mr. Bright guards himself by an "if"; but his "if this is so" is not conditional, it is equivalent to "since this is so." He sincerely believes that taxation has reached its utmost limit in India, he knows that any great reduction of military expenditure is out of the question, and his conclusion that the English ought to abandon the attempt to govern India is, therefore, absolute. The main argument of his speech, relating to the admission of natives to high positions in the service, points to the same result. The Government, with its customary adroitness, has replied today to Mr. Bright by publishing the rules which have been passed for the nomination of a certain proportion of natives to appointments hitherto held by civil servants sent out from England. These rules have been carefully framed; but it is evident that, if they are put in force with the reservation named by the *Times*, the native official shall receive a lower rate of pay than the English occupant of a place of equal rank, they will disappoint popular expectation in India, and be a mere mockery of the concession demanded by Mr. Bright and the native agitators. It seems, and is, reasonable to say that an Englishman serving in India ought to be more highly paid than a native. But this concession is made, not to increase the efficiency of the public service, but to satisfy a political agitation. It must, therefore, be valueless unless it gives satisfaction; and we all know that the educated natives will be furious at the suggestion that they should not get the pay of English civilians. That, in fact, is the only thing they want. Nor is it likely that you will get good work from them if you reduce the pay. The measure of Indian salaries is the amount necessary to save public servants from the temptation to accept bribes; and, if you admit into the service natives who are dissatisfied with the amount of their salaries, you will simply put a premium on corruption and inefficiency. If, therefore, you make any concession at all to the native demand, I contend that good policy requires you to be generous, and that you must not look in this direction for any saving of public money. But I dispute the necessity of the concession. I believe that you have far too many natives in the administration already, and that what you really want, especially in the political and public safety departments, is an increase in the number of subordinate European employés, in whose loyalty implicit trust can always be placed. In how many of their highly placed native servants can the Government place confidence now? If the system of employing natives indiscriminately be extended, the public service in India will soon become an organized sedition.

The promoters of the meeting of merchants and shipowners held in the city on Tuesday to discuss the question of postal subsidies for the Eastern mail services were kind enough to invite me to take part in the proceedings; but I could not do so, as my own views differ greatly from those set forth in the pamphlets published on behalf of the directors of the Orient Company. I, however, attended the meeting, at which some good speeches were made. The feeling among the gentlemen present seemed to be that the day of subsidies was over, and that the postage on letters to the East ought to cover the cost of the mail services. It was argued that on the line from Brindisi to Bombay only the short section from Brindisi to Alexandria ought to be subsidized. Surely, no one with any practical knowledge of the steam traffic between Bombay and Suez would take this view. For many months of the year there is but little passenger or goods traffic on this line; and what steamers are there frequenting your port that would undertake to carry the weekly mails regularly between Bombay and Suez without receiving a subsidy? Who, again, would like to see the contract for the service between Brindisi and Alexandria given to a foreign company? The adoption of the Galle route for the China mails was also inveighed against by Mr. Anderson, who asserted that these mails could be carried from Suez to Calcutta in the same time as from Suez to Galle. This must be a mistake. The voyage to Galle is only a day longer than to Bombay; and as the mails could not be landed at Bombay, carried across India, and shipped in the river at Calcutta, in less time than three days, it follows that about two days' time would be lost by the adoption of the Bombay route, the distances from Calcutta and Galle to Shanghai being reckoned as equal to one another. The real grievance of the Orient line directors, who had called the meeting, came out when it was stated that the Victorian Government, taking advantage of the Imperial contract for the conveyance of the mails to Galle, had given a small subsidy for the P. and O. Company's Australian line from that port, instead of subsidizing the direct Orient line, which is certainly much shorter, as it avoids the détour to Galle, running straight from Aden to Melbourne. The thrifty Victorians do not, however, mind a few days' delay, as, by their new contract, they pay so little that they will make a large profit out of the too considerable share of the postage allowed them by the Imperial Government. It is, then, not so much England as Victoria that should be blamed in this matter; and the Orient people evidently know that this is so, or they would have made an outcry last year when the Imperial contract was signed, instead of waiting the result of the tenders for the Victorian service. The way in which the Imperial Government has been overreached by the Victorians is only another instance of the sharp practice to which too liberal England is exposed in her dealings with the Colonies, whose principle seems to be to borrow as much money as possible from English capitalists to develope their own resources, and then to tax the trade of the mother-country in order to pay the interest. Mr. Joseph Cowen, the member for Newcastle, one of the few manly and patriotic Radicals left in Parliament, has, I am glad to see, just given notice of a motion to call attention to the inequality of existing relations between England and the colonies. It is time the colonies should learn that the mother-country can much more easily afford to do without them than they can afford to do without her.

The writer of a leading article in yesterday's *Times* congratulates the members of the International Telegraph Conference on the "successful statesmanship" they have displayed in the elaboration of their new tariff. As the Conference deliberated in secret, and the results of its meetings are not yet known, the *Times'* leader writer must necessarily be himself a member of the Conference; and from his own point of view he is no doubt justified in writing himself down a statesman. But there is a general feeling that the Conference has only shown its statesmanship by conspiring against the public interests; and this feeling will be strengthened by the hint the *Times* throws out, that the tariff for messages is to be a word tariff, "*with the addition of a fixed sum or constant, equal to the charge for five words for the use of the wires.*" This new fine is, of course, aimed at the senders of short messages of one or two words in cipher. I have before remarked on the extraordinary compulsion to which the directors of the cable company are exposed, in being forced to accept this international tariff for messages over a line which, strictly speaking, is not international, but purely British. I suspect, however, that the directors, loudly as they may protest against the illiberality of the Government, are secretly not displeased to be made partners in a monopoly and so secure a certain, though not very large, dividend for their shareholders.

I had the pleasure, a few days ago, of seeing in Mr. Val. Prinsep's studio the great picture of the proclamation of the Empire at Delhi, with which the artist has already made good progress, and which he hopes to have finished early next year. As your readers are aware, the picture is intended as a present from the Government of India to the Queen-Empress, and will be hung in Buckingham Palace. I should not be justified in attempting at present to offer any criticisms upon it. What I may say is that there is abundant evidence of the energy with which Mr. Prinsep has thrown himself into his work in the large number of sketches made by him for the picture. Every personage represented in it is a portrait, and most of the original sketches are remarkably life-like and vigorous. What I fear is that the canvas, large as it is, is not large enough to allow of each of the portraits being of such a size as to give dignity to the whole composition and avoid the impression of crowding or huddling together which a multitude of little figures necessarily creates. You really want for such a subject a picture as big as the largest of Tintoretto's ceremonial paintings in Venice. This, at least, strikes me as Mr. Prinsep's chief difficulty, and it will be all the more creditable to him if he overcomes it, because his practice hitherto has not lain in this line. His pictures up to this time have chiefly been little garden, or river, or drawing-room scenes, exquisitely finished, and usually containing one female figure with a white satin dress of marvellously glossy texture. It is a long leap from subjects of this sort to a big historical composition. I have heard artists lament that Sir John Gilbert was not chosen to paint the Imperial picture. His genius would have seized at a glance the picturesque features of an assemblage probably the most remarkable the world has ever seen for its contrasts of Western civilization and Eastern chivalry; for, notwithstanding Lord Beaconsfield's undeserved sneer at the last Academy dinner against illustrators of Shakspeare, everyone must recognize the hand of a master in Gilbert's reproductions of the pomp and circumstance of Court and military life during the feudal ages which fill so large a space in Shakspeare's plays.

Mr. P. W. Robertson leaves London by today's mail for Ceylon, to look after the Oriental Bank's business there, and will probably return to Bombay early next year. J. M. M.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered in the town during the week ended the 2nd August was 188, giving a ratio of deaths per thousand of population per annum of 23·8 8 as compared with the ratio of 21·9 in the previous week. There were last week 67 deaths from fever, 1 from small pox, 2 from croup, 3 from whooping cough, 21 from dysentery, and 4 from cholera. The deaths are thus classified:—3 non Asiatics, 10 mixed races, 115 Hindoos, 59 Mahomedans, and one other class.

NATIVE INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE following are the rules for the appointment of natives of India, under 33 Vict., cap. 3, sec. 6, to offices ordinarily held by members of Her Majesty's Convenanted Civil Service in India:—

"1. Each local government may nominate persons who are natives of India within the meaning of the said Act for employment in Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service in India within the territories subordinate to such government. Such nominations shall be made not later than the 1st day of October in each year. No person shall be nominated for employment in the said service after he has attained the age of 25 years, except on grounds of merit and ability proved in the service of Government, or in the practice of a profession.

"2. Nominations under the foregoing rule shall, if approved by the Governor-General in Council, be provisionally sanctioned by him. The total number of nominations so sanctioned in any year shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of civilians appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the said service in such year; provided that the total number of such nominations sanctioned in each of the years 1879, 1880, and 1881 may exceed the said proportion by two. On sanction being given by the Governor-General in Council, the nominee shall be admitted on probation to employment in the said service; such admission may be confirmed by the Governor-General in Council, but shall not be so confirmed until the local government shall have reported to the Governor General in Council that the probationer has acquitted himself satisfactorily during a period of not less than two years from the date of his admission, and that he has, unless specially exempted by the Governor-General in Council, passed such examinations as may from time to time be prescribed by the local government subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. In case of persons admitted under these rules after they have attained the age of 25 years, the Governor-General in Council may confirm their admission without requiring them to serve for any period of probation.

"3. Persons admitted under these rules to employment in the said service shall ordinarily be appointed only to offices in the province wherein they were first admitted. But the Governor-General in Council may transfer from one province to another a person finally admitted to employment in the said service.

"4. Any person admitted under these rules may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, be declared by the local government to be disqualified for further employment in the said service."

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bundar this evening (weather permitting):—

March...........	Propatria	Svdow.
Overture........	Rosamunde	F. Schubert.
Selection........	Gerusalemme	Verdi.
Waltz............	Freuet Euch Des Lebens......	Strauss.
Quadrille	Neue Melodien	Strauss.
Galop	Wirrwarr	C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE following is a statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on August 7th:—Rs. 3,62,71,196-2-2.

A POONA paper hears from Mhow that a great deal of rain has fallen there, and that the cultivators are beginning to cry out that they have had enough.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Kassow Banna *alias* Purshotum was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of stealing a brass lamp, the property of a Hindu.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Purshotum Govind was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing two gold and two glass bangles, valued at Rs. 100, from the person of Sew, girl. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—Joaquim DeSouza, a pantryman of the steamship Vixen, was yesterday fined Rs. 150 by Mr. Nana Morojee for assaulting Vincent Pereira, a cook of the same ship. Rs. 50 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

THE ROOKMINIBAI DISPENSARY AT KALYAN.—During the month of July last 588 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 540 were new admissions (including 2 indoor patients), of which 412 were cured, 112 absented, one died and 63 are still under treatment. This includes 48 remaining from last month.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY AT KHETWADY.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the month of August was 5,009. This gives a daily average of 161·6. As compared with the month before, there has been an increase of about 80 in the daily average. The number of new persons who took advantage of the dispensary during the month was 1,224. Of the entire number 1,931 were Parsis, 1,975 Hindus, 779 Mahomedans, 109 Christians, and 215 low castes. 2,087 were males, 1,254 females, and 1,668 children. The prevailing diseases were fever of various types; affections of the stomach and bowels, of lungs and air passages, and of skin and external inflammations.

ICE CONSUMPTION OF BOMBAY.—Bombay, with a population of six hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants and twelve warm months, has never, so far as we can learn, paid more than £14,000 per annum for ice, while Boston, America, with three hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants and three warm and nine cool months, consumes two hundred thousand tons of ice annually, at a cost of six dollars per ton to consumers, or £250,000.

THE FEAST OF ST. CAETANO.—More than usual interest attracted a large congregation on Sunday last to the church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul, on the occasion of the feast of St. Caetano. The vicar of the church officiated at the high mass and Father Aureliano delivered an impressive panegyric. Feo's mass was chosen, and the choir consisted of trained musicians, among whom Miss Mathildes DeMello, of about 13 years of age, was conspicuous in the soprano part. Considering her youth, the difficulty of the piece, her first appearance in public, coupled with the grace and precision with which she acquitted her part, her singing may without exaggeration be characterised as highly creditable both to herself and to those who have bestowed special care on her education.

A DECREE AGAINST A MILITARY OFFICER.—A suit brought by Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. against Captain Arthur Oldham, of the 12th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. The action was filed on a bill of exchange, dated London 12th February, 1878, drawn by defendant on King, King, and Co. of Bombay, and endorsed by the latter to the plaintiffs. The summons was served on the defendant through his commanding officer at Khelat-i-Ghilzai. The bill, which was payable four months after date, was presented on 16th May, 1879, and was dishonored. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,057, with interest and costs. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the plaintiffs.

A SUIT BY A MEHTA AGAINST HIS MASTER.—At the High Court yesterday, Hurrivullubdas Hullokchund, a mehta, sued his master, Purmanundas Jeevundas, to recover arrears of salary for the last two years and a half. Both parties appeared in person before Mr. Justice Bayley, who heard the case. Plaintiff had received small payments on account. The defendant said there was a dispute about the claim, and he wanted a month's time to file a written statement. His Lordship told him it was his (defendant's) practice not to pay claims against him until he was brought into court; that was the way he treated his sister who sued him for Rs. 5,000 in a case heard before his Lordship; he was a rich man and ought to be in a position to pay. After some conversation, the case was adjourned for a week to enable defendant to file a written statement.

THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—The *Satya Mitra* of Sunday last says:—We are greatly surprised to note that not a single service has been held in any of the Catholic churches or chapels of Bombay for the repose of the soul of him who died so bravely and religiously in Zululand, for the sake of his country and the name of the Napoleons, who up to their last have protected the Catholic Church and religion; so much so that the Empress Eugenie was almost universally considered as the right hand of Pope Pius the IX. We are the more surprised, observing that such funeral services have been held in all the Catholic churches of France and even in Protestant England, and other parts of the world, in which not only the Catholics, but even the Protestants of every denomination, have paid their last tribute of respect to the unfortunate young Prince. We may ask, where are our industrious reverend Jesuit fathers of Bombay, and why should they have been so indifferent to all that they have received and owe to the Napoleons and to the Bonapartist party, who even now are fighting in France against the Ferry law in favour of the Society of Jesus and its priests?

ARREST OF ROHILLAS.—It gives us great pleasure to state that Mr. Shaik Abdool Huck, the Police Commissioner under H. H. the Nizam's Government, has succeeded in capturing five naiks of the Rohillas, whom he left in custody at Goolburga on a flying visit to Poona. He arrived in Poona yesterday morning, and after seeing His Excellency the Governor, and the heads of offices here as well as Major Daniell, he will leave again by the mail train to-night.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE *Hindu* contains an account of the murder by a native at Mauppadugay, a Madras village, of his sister, her husband, and child. The object of the crime was to secure some money which he believed to be in the house. The murderer is in custody.

MAJOR WELDON'S RANGE FINDER.—On Friday afternoon this range finder was again tested with one of the eighty pounder rifled guns mounted on the Sea Face of the Fort, when twelve instead of three rounds of shotted ammunition of the "plug" description were fired from the gun, Major Weldon's range finder each time ascertaining accurately the distances of the two targets which were placed out at sea at ranges of 1,440 and 3,200 yards respectively from the gun. The 12-8 R. A. worked the gun so effectively and efficiently, and the range finder computed the ranges with such nice precision that it was thought if in the spot where the targets were floating there had been an enemy's ship the sinking of the ship would have inevitably followed such good manipulation of both gun and range finder.—*Madras Times.*

A THEATRE AT JEYPORE.—We were present at the grand opening night of the Ram Prakash Theatre by the Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company. The Theatre House, which has been built by His Highness the Maharajah at no little cost, has been fitted up in a most superb manner. The stage ornamentations are all that could be desired, the seats for the reserve and first class visitors are all cushioned and lined with rich silk, and nothing is wanting to make one comfortable. The most notable feature in the theatre house is the zenana wing, consisting of several boxes with chick purdahs in the front, whence native ladies can see every thing without being exposed to public gaze. There is a separate entrance for the ladies who can drive up to the gate, where there are female ticket collectors to receive them, and to attend to their comfort.—*Jeypore Gazette.*

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN INDIA.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the rules proposed by the Government of India for admission of natives to appointments ordinarily held by covenanted civil servants. The salaries of native officials will not exceed two-thirds those of English civilians. About one-seventh of the recruits appointed to the Civil Service every year may be natives. The local Governments will nominate suitable persons to be appointed probationers for the Civil Service under these rules.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer) made a statement in defence of Nubar Pasha and Messrs. Rivers Wilson and Vivian. The British Government, he said, interfered in Egypt solely to prevent misrule, and in doing so had incidentally aided the Egyptian creditors. He refuted the accusation against the Government of helping to revive Turkish rule in Egypt, and said that no official communication in connection therewith had ever been made to the Porte. The Sultan was fully entitled to depose a vassal who was ruining a dependency, as in the case of the late Khedive.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The House of Commons has read a third time the Irish University Bill.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Parliament will be prorogued next Friday.

CONSOLS.

Consols 97½.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left for Bombay to-day.

LISBON, Aug. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

The Italian mail steamer Assiria left Aden for Bombay yesterday morning.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Manchester Cotton Market has been strong. Surats hardening tendency.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	51½

The Oriental Bank pays a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half year.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Manila mail leaves Singapore on or about 14th.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

			per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7½d.	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16 to ⅛d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅛d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	2·12	,,

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cnt.		Fort. In. cnt.		Byculla. In. cnt.	
Total previously registered	43	32	51	80	54	42
11 Monday	0	19	...		......	
12 Tuesday	......		0	10	0	24
Total	43	51	51	90	54	66
Fall up to 12th Aug. 1878	77	96	85	3	84	0
Do. to 12th Aug. 1877	48	22	37	59½	43	99

Note.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Aug. 12.

Cannanore, 4-55 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. W.

Karwar, 5 p.m.—Weather squally; wind S.W. 6 to 8; thermometer 80; barometer 29·85. Fall of rain 2 cents.

Mangalore (11th)—Weather rainy; wind S. W. N. W. Fall of rain 51 cents.

Tuticorin, 2-35 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 93; barometer 29·80.

Vingorla, 5-5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 11 cents.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by Mr. G. Barnett:—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 1st Aug. 1879.		Quantity fallen up to 6 P.M. on week ending Friday, 8th Aug. 1879.		Total.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cts.
Lanoli	65	40	28	33	93	73
Dhond	7	26	2	21	9	57
Barsi	8	74	1	93	10	67
Nasik	16	78	2	91	19	69
Julgaon	23	34½	1	61	24	95
Sheagaon	13	86	2	56	16	42
Wurdah	8	7	8	7	8	7
Sholapur	23	26	10	34	33	60
Jabalpur	15	83	5	5	20	88

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

BARODA.	In.	Cts.	VIRAMGAM.	In.	Cts.
Previously Reported	19	72	Previously Reported	19	[illegible]
August 4	0	10	August 4	0	0
,, 5	1	41	,, 5	0	20
,, 6	1	51	,, 6	0	0
,, 7	0	42	,, 7	0	15
,, 8	1	40	,, 8	2	40
,, 9	0	22	,, 9	0	22
Total	24	78	Total	22	22

SABARMATI.	In.	Cts.	WADHWAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously Reported	17	75	Previously Reported	11	21
August 4	0	0	August 4	0	0
,, 5	0	26	,, 5	0	71
,, 6	0	4	,, 6	0	9
,, 7	0	25	,, 7	0	0
,, 8	1	60	,, 8	0	47
,, 9	0	40	,, 9	0	0
Total	20	30	Total	12	48

KHARAGHODA.	In.	Cts.
Previously Reported	7	91
August 4	0	0
,, 5	0	0
,, 6	0	0
,, 7	0	2
,, 8	1	9
,, 9	0	5
Total	9	7

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 7.

(As taken at 10 A.M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Barometer. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Thermometer. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer. Wet bulb.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Humidity. Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·510	+07[illegible]	96·8	+4·0	82·1	52	− 7	Calm	3	2	...
Kurrachee	29·576	+061	86·0	+0·5	76·8	64	+ 2	W S W	15	4	...
Deesa	29·604	+041	84·8	−2·0	76·7	68	−12	W	14	9	0·02
Rajkot	29·632	+063	82·1	+1·5	76·1	78	− 2	W S W	13	10	0·30
Surat	29·648	+053	79·6	+3·1	77·0	89	− 6	W	[illegible]	10	1·28
Bombay	29·735	+074	81·5	+3·0	79·0	89	− 6	W S W	23	10	0·30
Goa*	29·805	+046	79·0	+1·5	77·0	91	0	W	9	9	1·03
Akola	29·674	+075	76·7	+1·6	73·1	84	− 9	W S W	7	10	0·72
Belgaum	29·859	+087	68 9	+1·0	68·1	96	0	W	9	10	0·97

WEATHER REMARKS.

Jacobabad—Sultry.
Kurrachee—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Deesa—Dark gloomy weather; threatening weather.
Rajkot—Passing temporary showers; fine weather with passing clouds.
Surat—Overcast with rain; dark gloomy weather.
Bombay—Overcast; passing showers during day.
Goa—Drizzling rain; atmosphere unusually clear.
Akola—Overcast with rain; continuous rain.
Belgaum—Overcast; moist and muggy.
* Not corrected to Calcutta [illegible]

The Corporation had a field day yesterday on the subject of the proposal to build a new Municipal office; but did not succeed in arriving at a decision, the debate being adjourned till Wednesday next. There were three several propositions before the meeting—the first, moved by Mr. Kirkham and seconded by Sir F. Souter, "that, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given by the Corporation to the Municipal Commissioner's proposal to purchase a site on the Esplanade Market Road from Government at Rs. 10 per sq. yard, and to build thereon a Municipal office at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000, including cost of the site. The requisite funds, deducting the Rs. 75,000 included in this year's Budget to be provided from time to time out of current revenues;" the second, moved by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and seconded by Mr. Dinanath R. Khote, "that the fresh offer of Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia for the sale to the Municipality of the present office premises be accepted; the new terms of such sale being that the Municipality pay rupees three lacs for the said property; that the sale take effect from the 1st August, 1879; that Mr. Wadia abandons his claim to rent from the said 1st August for the premises, which under the lease would continue payable to 31st December, 1880; and that the purchase money be paid to Mr. Wadia within three years from 1st August, 1879; Rs. 75,000 being payable forthwith, and the remainder to be paid off at such dates within that period as may be convenient to the Municipality, Mr. Wadia receiving interest on all outstandings at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum until the whole sum of rupees three lacs is fully paid off"; and the third, moved by Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master and seconded by Mr. Gostling, "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to communicate with Mr. Wadia with a view to taking over the present Municipal building on a fresh lease for ten years at a rental not exceeding Rs. 1,500 a month," Mr. Wadia having offered a ten years' lease on those terms. The chief arguments used in support of the several propositions were,—with regard to the first, that the site was very convenient as being adjacent to the quarter of the town where the great masses of the poorer ratepayers who have business to transact at the Municipal Office live and work; with regard to the second, that the present office had always proved convenient and suitable to the purposes for which it was required, and was now offered to the Municipality on advantageous terms; and with regard to the third, that there were numerous objects—such as improving the water supply—to which any surplus funds of the Municipality could be applied with more advantage to the ratepayers than would be derived from locking the money up in the purchase or construction of a building. We shall publish a detailed report of the discussion to-morrow.

With a view to carrying out the objects of the recent Financial Resolution regarding the reduction of the public expenditure on public works, the terms upon which the superfluous establishments will be reduced are under consideration. These will take some little time to settle, though they are receiving urgent attention. When these points have been settled the Resolution will probably be published for general information.

The labours of the Select Committee of the House of Commons presided over by Lord George Hamilton and appointed to inquire into the East India Public Works question having been concluded, they have submitted their report to the House. The report, which is of great length, contains a narrative of the whole history of public works in India, the controversy of recent years between the Indian Government and the Secretary of State in Council, and the causes for limiting the amount which was stated by Mr. E. Stanhope in the Indian Budget as having been put down for public works. It goes on to endorse the action of the Secretary of State, to approve the restrictions which are proposed, to approve the reduction in the public works establishment, and also to approve the new system of accounts, under which productive public works in India will be shown in an account separate and distinct from other public works, and the money expended in their construction will be treated as capital expenditure whenever derived from loans or current Indian revenue.

The Secretary of State in replying to a despatch from the Government of India of 15th May last regarding the employment of natives of India in the Geological Survey, expresses his satisfaction that the experiment even in its present tentative shape has not been wholly unaccompanied with success. Of the four apprentices originally engaged in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by the Duke of Argyll in 1872, two are reported to have earned a character for steadiness and have made fair progress in the less advanced stages of geology. These young men have been promoted to the rank of sub-assistants, their further promotion being made dependent on their mastering a knowledge of geology proper, in which they are at present deficient. Lord Cranbrook again refers to the high importance attached by Her Majesty's Government to the employment consistently with reasons of State policy, of duly qualified natives of India in the various grades and branches of the Government; and expresses a hope that, when the financial state of affairs admit of it, it may be found possible to establish lectures and a system of examinations at some of the Indian universities which would have the effect of eliciting and encouraging any marked aptitude on the part of educated natives for geological investigation.

Rainfall in the Punjab during the week ended the 5th instant was only partial, and prospects generally have not improved. The health of the province is reported fair.

Captain S. H. E. Tucker having reverted to police duty, the command of Jezailchi Corps in the Khyber has been offered to, and accepted by, Lieutenant G. Gaisford, of the 5th Punjab Infantry.

The Government has determined to extend poppy cultivation in the North-West Provinces during the present season, and Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., the Opium Agent, is now on tour, arranging, in consultation with the officers of his department, the necessary measures for giving effect to the orders of Government.

From the annual reports on joint stock companies it appears that business was somewhat brisker in 1878-79 than in the previous year. There were registered 16 companies and 1 society as against 7 in 1877-78, while 305 documents were filed as compared with 269. Fees amounted to Rs. 7,169 as against Rs. 3,689, and expenditure having been Rs. 1,019 as compared with Rs. 1,049, the balance in favour of Government at the close of the year was Rs. 6,150. Of the new companies 8 were for spinning and weaving, of which 5 were in place of others previously wound up, 1 was a pressing company, 2 were for trading, and 5 were miscellaneous. On 1st April, 1879, there were 97 companies carrying on business, and there were 84 under liquidation. Of the 97 companies 19 were pressing and ginning companies with capital paid up to the amount of Rs. 82,06,500, of one which was newly registered the paid up capital was not ascertained; 34 were spinning and weaving companies with paid-up capitals of Rs. 3,66,31,325; of 4 new companies of this kind the paid-up capital could not be ascertained; 6 were insurance companies with paid-up capitals of Rs. 9,18,600; 5 were land and reclamation companies with paid-up capitals of Rs. 1,99,08,725; 9 trading companies with paid-up capitals of Rs. 29,76,089; of 3 companies of this kind the paid-up capitals could not be ascertained, as they were new and the amount had not been realised at the close of the year, and 11 companies were miscellaneous, with paid-up capitals of Rs. 69,27,060. The Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company was successfully prosecuted for default in filing the balance sheet, and the liquidator of the Broach Banking and Financial Corporation was also after prosecution fined for not having sent to the Registrar a copy of the order by the District Judge of Surat directing the dissolution of the Company.

Discussing the sayings and doings of the Theosophists who recently established themselves in Bombay, the Allahabad journal remarks:—In the interests of philosophical thought and religious development, the Theosophical Society seems to us pursuing a chimerical idea. It is improbable in the last degree, for example, that the "very retired and secluded class of Brahmans," the Namburis of Malabar, will have thought out any views concerning the origin and government of the universe, which can possibly deserve the attention of cultivated thinkers of the Western world, in the "foremost files of time." The religions of Europe may be still but too deeply tinged with foolish superstition, but they are not likely to be helped free of these by Brahmans, secluded or otherwise.

The Budget Estimate of the Forest Department, Madras, for 1879-80, recently submitted to the Secretary of State, shows that the revenues for the past and current years have been injuriously affected by the recent famine. The receipts, however, of the ensuing year are expected to be nearly equal to the realizations of the year preceding the famine. The Secretary of State is of opinion that with a proper system of Government reserves such as exists in other parts of India, there can be no doubt that the forests of Madras "might be made to yield much larger revenues than at present, and so provide funds from more extensive works of conservancy than could now be undertaken without entailing a direct charge upon the Imperial revenues which would be undesirable. In order to realize this, however, the principal want seems to be a Forest Act for the Madras Presidency, in the absence of which little real progress in the work of conservancy is possible."

The first troopship is intended to leave Portsmouth about the end of the present month, so that the trooping season will this year commence at a much earlier date than in former years. There are a larger number of troops to return home than is usually the case, the consequence will be that the number of voyages will have to be increased.

A correspondent writes to a Madras paper suggesting the organisation of Volunteer Cadet Corps in connection with native schools. "I do not know how far the proposal to raise cadet companies from the youth of some of our large native schools—Patcheappah's, for instance,—would 'take'; but if the primary difficulty of obtaining Government sanction to the measure could be overcome, Madras may come to be congratulated as the first city in the Indian peninsula that provided a feeder to our volunteer military strength. There would be, at least, this advantage in the Madras *native* Volunteer Cadet Corps, that its members would belong to a society far superior to our native recruits in point of intelligence, condition of life and *morale*, generally."

The result so far of the outbreak of cattle disease in the Khushab Tahsil of the Shahpur District, is that out of 526 cattle affected, 264 have died, and 61 are still under treatment, the remainder having been cured.

Regarding General Vaughan's journey to Teheran, the Lahore paper is "in a position to state authoritatively that General Vaughan has not proceeded on an official mission of any sort. His present mission has been undertaken solely in the service of the *Times* newspaper; and the suggestion—at once accepted—originally came from General Vaughan himself."

Scurvy is very prevalent among the troops at Vitakri. The Mountain Battery alone has 14 per cent. of its strength ill with this horrible malady, and all the other regiments are suffering more or less. Two men died of scurvy a few days ago—one a Madras sepoy and the other a non-commissioned officer in the Mountain Battery.

We see it stated that the Committee on the Deccan Ryots' Bill will not meet till about the middle of next month, by which time it is expected that a large mass of criticisms and suggestions for its consideration will have been received from the Government of Bombay. The Government of India has furnished the Local Government with copies of the Bill, inviting an expression of its opinion on the subject, together with that of the Bombay High Court.

Calcutta's indignation at the Viceroy's treatment of the local Chamber of Commerce, which it was stated would find vent in a great public meeting to memorialise the Home Government against Lord Lytton's financial policy, appears to have died out without making any sign. The author of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* complains bitterly of the supineness of the inhabitants of the City of Palaces in political matters, and in the matter of the Licence Tax in particular. "Look at the late case of the Chamber of Commerce and the Government. What was not going to be done after the members of the Chamber had re-elected their president and committee? I was assured by merchants, tradesmen and members of the British Indian and Indian Associations, that a public meeting was to be called, at which speeches would be made, which would make not only Lord Lytton and his executive Council, but even Lord Beaconsfield and the Ministers at home tremble in their shoes. And what is the result? Not only has all talk about holding a public meeting died out, but the strong feelings against the licence-tax having found vent in Mr. Yule's very strong language, even the complaints of that tax have died out, except when some unfortunate victim is called upon to pay it. No one could discern a ripple on the surface of our political river: Lord Lytton is a god, and Sir John Strachey is his prophet.

The publication of the *Statesman* as a weekly paper in London, the Calcutta journal of that name announces, has been postponed, under the unanimous advice of its political friends and of the publishers, until the end of October or the beginning of November next.

Parliament will, we learn from Reuter, be prorogued on the 15th instant—the same date as in 1876. This late date will doubtless be very vexatious to the sporting supporters of the Government, who must thus have foregone the pleasures of a 12th of August "massacre of the innocents" on the hills—a much more congenial occupation to not a few of them than the witnessing the same exploit at the hands of the otherwise tender-hearted Chancellor of the Exchequer.

M. Arski, the special correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette* with General Lazareff's expedition against the Turkomans, has sent two letters to that paper, one from Baku and another from Tchikislar. He says that he was much disappointed at the condition of the eastern half of the Russian province of Transcaucasia. He expected to find, after twenty years of Russian rule, a country organized in European fashion: instead of which it is in much the same primitive condition as it was before it came into the possession of Russia. The chief road in the province, from Tiflis to Baku, is almost impassable, being several feet deep in mud. The Asiatic town of Gartcha, which is now called Elizabethpol, has nothing European about it but its name; the old buildings have been pulled down, but new ones have not been erected in their places, so that the town looks as if it had been destroyed by an earthquake. The whole of the district, extending over 3,000 square kilometres, was, when M. Arski passed through it at the beginning of last month, covered with an innumerable swarm of locusts, which were eating up all the vegetation. He met on the road to Baku several detachments of troops and ammunition waggons destined for the expedition, and a Cossack officer asked him where they were to march to, adding that some said General Lazareff's destination was Khiva, others India. Baku, on the Caspian, has the appearance of a European seaport. There is a spacious quay, with numerous streets and fine large houses, and the harbour is full of ships of war and merchant vessels. The naphtha trade is very flourishing, 320,000,000 kilogrammes having been produced last year, and it is expected that when the railway to Tiflis is completed the commercial business of Baku will be greatly developed. At Tchikislar M. Arski found the Russian camp in exemplary order, and "neither the staff nor the troops showed the feverish excitement which caused so many blunders in the expedition to Khiva." The population of the Tekke-Turkomans was stated by some members of the tribe who are friendly to the Russians to be 400,000. Their principal fort is called Seoktepe, and was being strengthened after the receipt of the news of the Russian expedition. In the event of the Tekkes being defeated, they will, it is said, fall back upon Merv.

Lord Hartington, speaking at a large Liberal gathering at Darwen, as a candidate for the representation of North-East Lancashire, said he should be happy to come forward at the next general election, which he considered imminent, and relieve Lancashire of the misfortune, if not the disgrace, it suffered in returning eight Conservative members to Parliament. He could not concieve that any Government would wish again to meet the present Parliament, which was not an apt and convenient instrument for giving weight to foreign policy and enabling the Ministry to pass the measures which were necessary at home. For the present Parliament to meet again would only to be waste another year. Assuming that there was to be a general election, he wanted to know on what questions the Conservatives would go to the country. He complained that they did not know the views of the Government on the subject of the county franchise and the redistribution of seats, which to him appeared to be necessary. The noble lord condemned the action of the Government in the matter of Irish University education, holding that a more incomprehensible Bill than that which they had brought in, after much hesitation, was never seen, neglecting, as it did, to remove the grievance those for whom it was intended suffered under. Glancing at the Army Discipline Bill, he defended the course of the Opposition. As to obstruction, whilst condemning it he promised to consider the grievances of those who practised it, and, if necessary, to support them in their attempts to remove those grievances. The noble Marquis, in conclusion, referred to the Afghan and Zulu wars, for both of which he blamed the Government. He did not believe that anything but ill could come out of either.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question as to where the money came from which enabled the Zulu war to be carried on, said there was a certain fund, known as the Treasury chest, consisting of a million, out of which advances are made for carrying on the army and navy services abroad. It is this fund which is primarily applicable to the expenses of the war in South Africa. The advances made from it have, of course, to be replaced out of the votes passed by this House. The money is raised partly by remittances in specie from this country, and partly by bills drawn upon this country and cashed in the colony. All war expenses are incurred under some head or other of the army and navy votes, and when the ordinary votes are not sufficient to meet these expenses, it becomes necessary, in course of time, to have supplementary estimates to meet the deficiency. But the army and navy votes are available to make good the advances that have to be made out of the Treasury chest. I may just mention that since the beginning of the financial year on the 1st of April last £260,000 has been consigned to South Africa in specie and £880,000 in bills drawn upon this country, of which, however, as they are at long date, only £365,000 has so far been paid.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury, we are told, has been appointed by the Council of St. John of Jerusalem to act as Commissioner in Zululand. The announcement has a spice of mediæval chivalry about it which will, no doubt, strike most persons as being rather odd in connection with an officer of the Royal Artillery and our campaign in South Africa. Perhaps the majority of persons have been under the impression that the Knights of Malta were, as an order, extinct in England. They certainly were at one time. Henry VIII. suppressed them, ostensibly because they "maliciously and traitorously upheld the 'Bishop of Rome' to be the supreme head of Christ's Church, and intended to subvert the good and godly laws and statutes of this realm." Mary restored the order in England, but Elizabeth once more sent them off "bag and baggage," and there was no effort to revive the order till 1826, when Mr. Pinks affirms that an attempt was first made to reinstate the "Langue of England" in the rights conferred by Royal letters patent of Philip and Mary. It was not, however, till 1834 that any success attended these efforts, but in that year the corporation, which had once been so rich and powerful in England, was re-established by a decision of the Court of King's Bench, and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem are now once more an existing fraternity, though, as they are mostly Protestants, they are, of course, unrecognised by the heads of the ancient Roman order. They still date from their old locality at Clerkenwell, where at one time they were wont to entertain kings and princes, and where they have been known to spend at the rate of over £10,000 a year, when money was far more valuable than it is now. During four centuries and more the Clerkenwell knights were a power in the earth and were as famous for their doughty deeds on the battle-field as for their luxurious hospitality at home. Fighting, we suppose, is no part of their business now, the order having been resuscitated mainly or exclusively for charitable purposes; and it is, we presume, with the view of mitigating suffering that Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury has been appointed commissioner.

Captain Wyatt-Edgell, of the 17th Lancers, who, it is announced from the Cape, was the only British officer killed at the battle of Ulundi, entered the army by purchase on the 20th April, 1866. He obtained his commission as lieutenant by purchase on the 1st April, 1868, and was made a captain on the 5th July, 1873. He had thus been thirteen years in the service. The deceased was born on the 16th of August, 1845, and was consequently 34 years of age at the time of his death. He was heir to the Barony of Braye, now in abeyance. It is just two years ago that a vacancy occured in the representation of the northern division of Northamptonshire, through the death of Mr. Ward Hunt, who had held the office of First Lord of the Admiralty in the present Government since its formation in February, 1874. Captain Wyatt-Edgell came forward in the Liberal interest, and was opposed by Lord Burghley, eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter, who was returned by a large majority, polling 2,261 votes, against 1,475 recorded for Captain Wyatt-Edgell.

Disturbances of a somewhat serious character took place at Wimbledon, in consequence of the inhabitants of the district being refused admission to the Camp after gunfire, except on payment of sixpence each. At first a portion only of the fence was broken down, and four persons who entered were arrested. Later on, however, a considerable number of people assembled, and the furze was set on fire; the mob charged the fences, pulled down several partitions, and attacked the police with stones. Several other fires followed in rapid succession, and much confusion and violence ensued, the police ultimately succeeding in extinguishing the flames and restoring order.

It is stated that an appeal has been made tothe English Government on behalf of the agricultural labourers, to secure for their interests adequate representation on the Royal Commission about to be appointed to inquire into the causes of the prevailing agricultural distress.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 25TH JULY.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Kashgar, Commander E. T. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 25th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr E Y Jordan	Mr and Mrs Soors
*Surg Maj H T Dann	Mrs Mansons
Capt H H Rankin	Mr B C B[illegible]ley
Mrs Macauley	Mrs Asteas
Surg Genl The[illegible]ld	Master Casserat.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs J Cocks	Surg-Major J Ellis
Col E Hill	Mr G Smith
Lieut W H Frith	Mr H Brittain
Mr A Robinson	Mr F Hacept and brother.
Mr J W Zawney	

FROM VENICE.

Mr R H G Irvine	Mr P H Bhundarn.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Skelton	Capt Burnes
Mrs Brandis and E Nurse	9 Natives.

* Died 4th August, of Apoplexy.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS

(FROM JULY 19 TO 25 INCLUSIVE.)

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the North London Collegiate School for Girls on Friday, and the Princess distributed prizes to the pupils of that and the Camden School. The Prince and Princess left town on Saturday upon a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield, where Earl Beaconsfield, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and a large number of other distinguished guests were assembled. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Great Grimsby on Tuesday, when the Prince opened a new dock and inaugurated a statue of the late Prince Consort.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the principal business was a brief discussion respecting the alleged grievance of an Indian Raja. The House met for a few minutes on Saturday afternoon to give a first reading to the Army Discipline Bill. On Monday, Lord Selborne called attention to the treaty engagements of Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba, and complained that these engagements had not been fulfilled. Lord Cranbrook then moved the second reading of the Army Discipline Bill, which, after some remarks from the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Cardwell, and other Peers, was agreed to. On Tuesday the Army Discipline Bill was read a third time and passed. The House met on Wednesday and passed the Army Discipline Regulation (Commencement) Bill through all its stages.

In the House of Commons, on Friday afternoon, upon the report of the Army Discipline Bill numerous amendments were proposed and discussed at great length, but the minorities which supported them were very small in number. The discussion was resumed in the evening, and was not concluded until half-past 3, when the Bill was read a third time. On Monday the House went into Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates, and many hours were occupied in discussing the Irish Constabulary vote, to which the Home Rule members moved various amendments, which were rejected by large majorities. The vote for Irish prisons was next the subject of protracted debate, and the House did not adjourn until a quarter to 4. On Tuesday afternoon the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of the Banks and Joint-Stock Companies Bill in a modified form, enabling banks to change their liability. Several Scotch and Irish members complained that the Bill was confined to England, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that pressure of time rendered it expedient to defer the wider question of Scotch and Irish Banks until next Session. Eventually the Bill was talked out. In the evening, Sir C. Dilke moved an address to the Crown to procure the fulfilment of stipulated reforms in Turkey and the rectification of the Greek frontier. Mr. Hanbury moved an amendment approving the Government action. Sir H. D. Wolff supported the amendment, but declared that the interest of the Porte lay in a rigid fulfilment of the terms of the Treaty of Berlin. Mr. Gladstone supported the original motion, but Mr. Bourke opposed it as an attack upon the Government. The debate was then adjourned. On Wednesday, Mr. J. S. Ward, a solicitor, appeared at the bar, and, failing to explain satisfactorily his conduct in connexion with an alleged attempt to influence the Select Committee upon the Tower High Level Bridge Bill, was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Several Bills were advanced, and one to shorten the time over which School Board loans should extend was talked out. Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer made an explanation which induced the Scotch members to withdraw their opposition to the Banking Bill. Mr. Lowther moved the second reading of the Irish University Bill, to which Mr. Shaw moved an amendment virtually providing for endowment by means of payments for results. The debate was continued for some hours, and among the speakers were Mr. Courtney, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Goschen, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Walter, M.P., opened a new coffee tavern at Eastbourne on Saturday, and expressed his opinion that the multiplication of such establishments would conduce more to the repression of intemperance than any legislative action.

The annual meeting of the members of the Cobden Club was held on Saturday. Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., who presided, admitted that the prospects of free trade on the Continent and in some of the Colonies were unpromising, but he had no fear of the ultimate result.

The annual rifle match between representatives of the Houses of Lords and Commons was shot on Saturday at Wimbledon. The Lords were the winners by eight points. The competition for the Queen's Prize was concluded on Tuesday, and the winner was declared to be Corporal Taylor, of the 47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers. In the Army and Volunteer contest both sides made an equal score, but the Army were adjudged the victors, as their score at the longest distance was the highest.

Two constables of the Staffordshire Police were convicted at the Assizes of perjury in swearing that a publican was intoxicated in his house. Both men were sentenced to five years penal servitude.

Severe thunderstorms have occurred in and near the metropolis. At Tiptree, in Essex, the wife of Mr. Mechi's gardener was killed by lightning.

Up to Tuesday night, Home Railway Stocks, without exception, were very heavy, owing to the severe weather, but since then the market has taken a complete turn, and at the last prices had risen several points in all cases. Not much has been doing in Foreign Bonds, but prices are all maintained. Consols at one time were flat, but they were finally higher than a week ago, at 98¼ sellers.

Obituary.—Viscount St. Vincent; Lord Jerviswood; Sir T. C. Style, Bart; Capt. J. P. Porter, late I. N.; Sir C. S. Osborne, Bart; C. A. Morphew, late Assist.-Conservator of Forests, Bombay; Maj. Bourdillon, Bo. Ret.; Dowager Lady White Jervis; Lady W. B. Parker; Lady J. S Jephson; Charles Landseer, R. A; Capt. J. J. Frushard, late I. N.; the Hon. C. Manners; the Hon. Miss E. T. Long.

Important intelligence has been received from Cape Town to July 8th. On July 4, Cetywayo having returned no satisfactory reply to the British demands, Lord Chelmsford attacked the Zulu army at Ulundi, computed at 20,000 strong, and, after about an hour's sharp fighting, defeated and completely routed it, with an estimated loss of 1,000 men. The British loss is reported to be comparatively slight. The general impression at Cape Town was that the war was virtually at an end, and this view is supported by a telegram from Sir G. Wolseley to the War Office requesting instructions for the return of troops to England.

The French Senate, on Saturday, agreed to the amendment in the Bill sanctioning the return of the Legislature to Paris, giving the President of each Chamber power to call for the assistance of the military force in case of need. The Chamber of Deputies passed by a large majority the Bill constituting an Educational Council to control the details of public instruction.

The French Chamber, on Tuesday, discussed a Bill authorizing the prolongation of Commercial Treaties, but M. Keller took occasion to make a strong Protectionist speech, which was replied to by M. Tirard, who showed that France at present sent more manufactured cotton goods to England than the latter sent to France. A vote of approval was passed by 153 to 102.

A meeting of the Bonapartist Senators and Deputies was held in Paris on Saturday, when after much discussion and some dissension, it was generally agreed to recognise Prince Jerome Napoleon as the representative of the dynasty. The resolution was communicated to the Prince, who expressed his satisfaction.

The reinstatement of Khaireddin Pasha at Constantinople in office as Grand Vizier is now regarded as probable, as the Sultan is believed to have acceded to his conditions for the dismissal of Osman Pasha and the reassembling of the Turkish Parliament.

A new Cabinet has been formed at Bucharest under the presidency of M. Bratiano. The Jewish question remains unsolved and the cause of great difficulty in Roumania, whose Ministers explain the popular hesitation to concede equal rights by the influx of Jews into the State caused by the hostile regulations in Servia, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia.

At Breslau, the second voting for a member of the Reichstag has resulted in the return of Herr Hasenclever, a Socialist.

More stringent police regulations have been adopted at St. Petersburg for the discovery of secret printing presses, and extending liability to punishment to all occupants of the houses in which such presses may be found.

A disastrous fire broke out on Saturday at Nijni-Novgorod, and a considerable number of houses and property of great value were destroyed. Several lives also were lost.

A long debate in the Italian Chamber upon foreign affairs was remarkable for a declaration of Signor Cairoli that no definite statement with respect to the Greek question could then be made, but that Italy, with the other Powers, was considering the subject.

The yellow fever continues to extend in Memphis, Tennessee, notwithstanding the flight of a great portion of the population.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN VICTORIA.

Melbourne, July 24.—The Hon. Graham Berry, the Premier, has introduced in the Legislative Assembly a bill for reforming the Constitution of Victoria. It gives the legislative Assembly absolute control over taxation and expenditure, provides for the gradual substitution of a nominee Council in place of the present elective Legislative Council, and enacts that bills passed by the Assembly and twice rejected by the Legislative Council shall be referred by the Governor to a *plebiscite*.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, July 24.—A council of the Ulema was held at the Yildiz Kiosk to-day, under the presidency of the Sultan, assisted by the Shiek-ul-Islam, with the object of deliberating upon measures for the reorganisation of the religious tribunals.

GREECE.

Athens, July 25.—M. Coumoundouros and the members of his Cabinet having resigned, in consequence of the result of the elections. The King charged MM. Tricoupi and Zaimi with the formation of a new Ministry. As, however, these gentlemen demand the prorogation of the Chamber, a measure which the King refuses to sanction, his Majesty has requested M. Coumoundouros to reassume office. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the Chamber have also resigned, the party to which they belong being now in a minority.

THE NEW GERMAN CUSTOMS LAW.

Berlin, Friday.—Notwithstanding the objections previously raised by State Governments, it is announced that in the decisive division in the Federal Council only Oldenburg and the Hanse Towns voted against the New Customs law.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN AMERICA.

New York, July 25.—Yellow fever has appeared in Mississippi city. Several fugitives from Memphis have died of the fever in Cincinnati.

CANADA.

Ottawa, July 24.—The Marquis of Lorne is stated to have consented to the dismissal of the Honourable Luc Letellier de St. Just. The Privy Council meets at Quebec to-day, when Mr. Robitaille will probably be sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, July 25.—General Miles, commanding the force operating against Sitting Bull, has been ordered to avoid bringing an Indian war.

THE FIRE AT NIJNI FAIR.

Berlin, Thursday Night.—The rumour of an extensive conflagration at Nijni Novgorod fair proves only too correct. The tea and grocery division of the fair was entirely destroyed. Twenty-one men lost their lives. Arson is once more exceedingly probable.

DISTURBANCE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette* telegraphs that 50 persons have been arrested for disorderly conduct in court during the Landsberg trial. The *St. Petersburgski Vodomosti* received this morning adds that they resisted strongly for a while the police gathered round the court, and broke a number of panes of glass in the windows. Ultimately, with the aid of the Cossacks, they were overpowered and conveyed to the Turemni Prison. The disturbance took place at two o'clock in the morning, just before the sentence was delivered upon Landsberg, and it is imagined that some Nihillists must have entered the crowd and incited it against the authorities.

THE INDIAN LOAN BILL.

In moving the second reading of the East India Loan (Consolidated Fund) Bill in the House of Commons on the 25th of July,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said as a general principle India should stand on her own bottom; as far as possible she should be responsible for her own expenditure and for the means she took to meet it. But there were some necessary qualifications to this doctrine, because to make it absolute she should be entirely self-governing, whereas our foreign relations did involve India in expenses which she would not have incurred if she was entirely apart from us. At present the state of affairs in India rendered it difficult for India to meet all her expenditure without incurring too great burdens, and it would be unnecessary to impose such burdens, if temporary relief could be given to India. The proposal was therefore made to the Imperial Government that it should come to the temporary assistance of the Indian Exchequer. The Afghan war and the peculiar state of the exchange were the special causes of India's necessity this year, and the Home Exchequer proposed to aid India by a loan of two millions sterling for seven years without interest, and repayable by annual instalments. It was understood that India ought to bear the whole expense of wars within her own frontiers. But with regard to wars carried on in the regions bounding India, undertaken with Indian objects, these were matters for adjustment in each case, as to what proportion of the burden England and India respectively ought to bear. The recent war on the north-western frontier was strictly an Indian war. The Government intended to borrow the two millions upon some proper security from the Consolidated Fund Commissioners, and the repayment would be in seven equal amounts spread over seven years.

Mr. Fawcett presented two petitions from India praying that the larger portion of the expense of the Afghan war might not be thrown upon that country. He intended to confine his remarks to the amount of the proposed loan. It must be either a subvention or the discharge of a legal and equitable obligation. If it was a subvention, then it was a premium upon licence and there would be no check upon the wild ambition of an Indian statesman. He would oppose such a gift to the utmost. As to its being a legal obligation, in proposing the 55th section of the Act for transferring the government of India to the Crown the late Earl of Derby established the principle that India must pay for her own wars, but that with respect to wars beyond her frontier it would be the duty of the House of Commons seriously to determine the character of the war and ascertain whether it was for an Imperial or an Indian purpose. That was the principle by which he (Mr. Fawcett) strictly guided himself. There could be no doubt as to the character of the Afghan war, because Lord Lytton had said, "After several personal interviews with the Marquis of Salisbury (then Secretary for India) I went to India determined to treat our frontier relations as indivisible parts of a great Imperial question mainly depending for its solution upon the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government;" and the Earl of Beaconsfield, appealing to the Peers of England and magnifying the importance of his policy, said, "Do not suppose that this is a mere question of the Khyber Pass, or of some small cantonments at Dacca or Jellalabad. This is a question which concerns the influence and the character of England in Europe." An Indian border dispute and war, forsooth, concerned the influence and character of England in Europe! The Chancellor of the Exchequer now said the Afghan war was an Indian border war; this was blowing hot and cold with a vengeance. The expenses of the war had been officially stated at £2,600,000; the exact amount which England would lose by surrendering the interest on two millions for seven years, reckoned at compound interest, was £316,000, while India would contribute £2,280,000, or wealthy England would contribute £1 for every £7 contributed by poor India towards a great Imperial enterprise for maintaining "the influence and character of England in Europe." If there had been any doubt as to the proportion to be paid by the two countries the doubt should have been resolved in favour of India, which had no option in respect to the war, and no opportunity of objection to it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer once said that our empire in India depended, not upon our being strong but on our being just. Recognizing the principle that we should be just as well as strong, he now asked the House, independently of all party considerations, to ask itself how they could exhibit their justice if they forced upon poor, impoverished India a contribution seven times as great as that which we made ourselves towards the cost of an enterprise which the highest official authority had told them was not undertaken for India, but was undertaken to maintain "the influence and character of England in Europe." (Cheers.) He moved, "That, considering that it has been officially stated that the Afghan war was undertaken in the interest of England and India jointly this House is of opinion that it is unjust to make India pay towards the expenses of that war more than seven times as much as will be contributed by England."

Mr. Laing seconded the amendment, and said the only chance of avoiding the bankruptcy of India consisted in making large reductions in her military expenditure.

Sir J. Lubbock said he objected to the bill, but he could not support the amendment.

Sir G. Campbell opposed the bill, as it was the commencement of what would prove to be a very dangerous course.

Mr. Grant Duff said the two millions proposed to be advanced constituted a benevolence to be conferred upon India in the worst possible way.

Sir G. Balfour, who had an amendment on the paper in favour of a reduction of the military expenditure in India, made a speech to that effect.

Mr. Goschen inquired what was the financial relation between England and India as regarded the balance of the debt. The proposal to advance this money as a loan to India was shabby and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Stanhope appealed to the House whether it was not now in a position to decide the one point, namely the second reading of the bill. The proposal was made in the belief that the late war was a purely Indian war. The point at an earlier period of the session was reserved whether this should prove to be a frontier war or not, and now that it was over and at a moderate cost, they were able to say that it had retained a local character, and was almost entirely, purely Indian. The Government of India had applied for this loan as a means which would enable it to discharge the expenses of the war. The real question was what would India gain by it? She would gain not only the interest on this money, but would also gain enormously by being enabled to reduce her remittances to that extent, and to remit the two millions in instalments at the times when the rate of Exchange was more favourable. If he had had to make the Indian financial statement now, he would be able to say with much more confidence than he did two months ago, that, if circumstances were favourable, his pledges that the Government would put the finances of India upon a sound position would be amply redeemed.

Mr. Childers characterized the bill as a juggle in order to give India some £300,000, of which, upon the Chancellor's statement of the nature of the Afghan war, she was not entitled to a shilling.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

(*The Times.*)

There would almost seem to be two distinct and contradictory veins in Mr. Bright's political character. At one time he is the shrewd and practical Englishman, bringing the force of a vigorous and independent intelligence to bear with singular directness on questions of current politics. At another, the old popular leader, with a strong dash of the agitator, seems to revive in him, the prejudices and foibles which weakened his influence when it was at its greatest suddenly reappear, and instead of the statesman we see the one-sided and acrimonious critic of everything that is. It was mainly in this latter character that Mr. Bright thought fit to appear yesterday at a meeting held at Willis's Rooms for the purpose of discussing the condition of India. At a moment when the attention of the people of this country is directed with unwonted interest to the affairs of India, Mr. Bright comes forward with an indictment against the Government of that country which omits nothing from its sweeping condemnation. Not only are we told that the present rulers are responsible for an unjust war and for a peace which is only not ignominious because apparently, in the speaker's judgment, no peace at any price can be bad, and that they have sanctioned oppressive measures for the civil administration of India; but the condemnation goes far beyond the acts or the policy of the present Government. If we are to listen to Mr. Bright, the whole system on which the Indian Empire is governed is mischievous and oppressive. The army is too large; public works, the only beneficent form of expenditure, have been suspended; the Civil Service is extravagantly overpaid; natives are unjustly excluded from it; the Government is despotic and reactionary; and, in fact, the whole attempt of the English race to govern India is little short of a failure. It is difficult to believe that such language can be held by one who not so long ago was an influential member of a Ministry which has to share with its predecessors and successors the full responsibility of our general policy in India. But Mr. Bright leaves us in no doubt as to his meaning. He is not content, with other critics of less vehement temperament, to recommend amendment in cases where he thinks we have gone astray. He denounces our whole policy and our whole system of administration, and in default of a drastic and immediate remedy he actually recommends us "to confess our failure, and to say that the government of a great Empire by persons sent out as rulers from this small island in the Atlantic is impossible, and ought never to have existed."

It would hardly be necessary to reply to denunciation couched in such sweeping terms as this if it were addressed to Englishmen alone. Self-depreciation is a very edifying national quality, though in some Englishmen it seems almost to take the form of a chronic disease. When this is the case the public in this country makes due allowances, and discounts the violence of the expression in consideration of the known bias of the speaker. But though Mr. Bright's jaundiced picture is harmless in England on this account, it may easily do a great deal of mischief both in Europe and in Asia. It is not with his criticism on points of detail that we are so much disposed to quarrel, for we have ourselves enforced some of them, at least, over and over again; but we must repudiate with immediate and unhesitating emphasis the assumption that underlies them all, that the whole tenour of our rule is mischievous, oppressive, and unjust. We have never hesitated to express a frank and independent judgment on the various points of Indian policy and administration. We have called attention to the dangerous aspects of Indian finance at a time when our voice, for any hearing that it could get, was that of one crying in the wilderness. We have long insisted on the necessity of reform in Indian military administration, and our representations have not been without their effect in the recent appointment of a Commission to consider the whole subject. We may, indeed, claim to have had no little share in that remarkable quickening of the interest taken by Englishmen of all classes in Indian affairs which, in itself, goes far to rebut Mr. Bright's indictment. It is not, therefore, because we object to temperate and reasonable criticism on these and similar points that we are forced to deplore the effect of Mr. Bright's most ill-judged speech. When we are told in sweeping terms that our government of India is radically bad, we must ask by what tests its merits or its demerits are to be measured. Are we to suppose that India is no better off, no more prosperous and peaceful, no better governed than it was a hundred years ago or earlier? If we look to material prosperity we need go no further than to the records of imports and exports for an answer. Mr. Bright complains that we have now suspended public works; but has India gained nothing by the railroads and other highways that we have constructed? He complains, again, that natives have been excluded from the Civil Service. Is it nothing, then, that we have given them the opportunities of education which fit them, if, indeed, they are fitted, to claim an entrance to it? As a matter of fact, the allegation is not strictly true, for, according to Mr. Bright's own showing, natives are only excluded from the Civil Service just as Englishmen are who are deficient in the qualifications held to be requisite. Indeed, the present Governor-General has already taken steps to admit native Indians to the Civil Service on terms which are regarded as only too liberal by many experienced Indian authorities. The question is a very grave one indeed. It is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that the higher moral qualities which we rightly look for in those who are to be intrusted with the functions of the Civil Service in India are too often deficient among the native races. Even the intellectual qualifications, where they exist, are due mainly to the advantages offered by our rule, and yet we are asked to believe that our presence has done little but harm to India. Again, Mr. Bright complains of the policy which dictated the passing of the Vernacular Press Act. We have ourselves freely canvassed that policy, but again we are prompted to ask whether the vernacular press itself is not in the main a creation of English rule in India. In simple truth, it is little short of absurd that we should be compelled to discuss the question whether the English rule in India is good or bad. Like all human institutions, it has its faults, grievous, no doubt, but not irremediable. The only statesmanlike course is to frankly acknowledge the faults and patiently to seek for remedies and apply them. This every right-thinking Englishman is only too anxious to do. But with a speaker, however eminent, who pronounces a merited eulogy on the honoured name of Lawrence, the flower and representative of that Civil Service which he denounces, and more than hints, almost in the same breath, his own conviction that our rule in India is a failure, it is very difficult to argue with common patience and courtesy.

We shall always be ready, as we have always been, to discuss Indian questions with frankness, and to do our best to suggest remedies for whatever may seem to be amiss. This, we are convinced, is the temper in which moderate and sober Englishmen would wish to address themselves to Indian affairs. But it is only possible to discuss such questions to practical advantage on the assumption that our rule in India is in the main just and beneficent, and that it is the sole wish, as well as the rooted determination, of the people of this country that it shall at any rate be nothing short of this as far as lies in them to make it so. Doubtless in times past we have committed grave faults and crimes in our government of India, sometimes through inadvertence, sometimes through sheer ignorance, sometimes, we fear, through selfishness. Mr. Bright quotes the example of the great Empires of former times, and seeks to draw a warning from their overthrow. Can he point in the history of the world to an example of empire held, in intention, at least, whatever may be the shortcomings in practice, for the sole interest of the people governed? Now is the time, he tells us, for wisdom and justice. Unhappily wisdom is not the gift of all, not always indeed, as we are reluctantly forced to say, of men who hold the rank of English statesmen. But was there ever a time when the people of England were more anxious to deal justly by the people of India than they are at this moment? From a variety of causes, the national attention has been directed of late with unusual keenness to Indian affairs. Already many questions are mooted in which for many years it has seemed almost a hopeless task to awaken public interest. Public opinion in this country has lately demanded that the whole question of Indian military expenditure should be reconsidered, that the system of Indian finance should be revised with a view to retrenchment, and that Indian grievances, such as those which have given rise to disturbances in the Deccan and elsewhere, should be thoroughly sifted and, as far as possible, redressed. At such a time as this Mr. Bright, instead of temperately pointing out where we are in fault and how we may amend, takes an opportunity of passing the whole Indian administration in review, and passing a sweeping condemnation on it all. When an obscure and irresponsible politician takes such a course we pay no attention to what he says. His very vehemence and want of discrimination deprive his utterance of all weight. But Mr. Bright is not obscure, and his very eminence should give him a graver sense of responsibility. It is, we fear, beyond our power to make his words of no effect; but it is nothing more than our duty to repudiate the spirit which animated them.

LORD CRANBROOK AT THE INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(*Special Standard.*)

On July 25th a large company of ladies and gentlemen, many of whom were connected with India and the Indian service, visited the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's hill, near Egham, for the purpose of witnessing the distribution of prizes by the Secretary of State for India.

Colonel Chesney, at some length, referred to the satisfactory nature of the examiners reports and the general condition of the college, remarking that the only change in the academical work of the year was that the standard of qualification had become higher, notwithstanding which the students had succeeded in passing it with credit.

Lord Cranbrook at the close of the distribution said:—Colonel Chesney, ladies, and gentlemen, I always feel when I come to a place of education how much less qualified I am to speak upon the subject than those who are more intimately connected with it. Colonel Chesney has already gone through in some detail the studies which have been pursued here, and we have seen how, in the course of the distribution of prizes, those who have been under his tutelage have distinguished themselves, and some of them in a manner which does the greatest credit to his instruction, and to the college itself. I have no doubt some of you will find that at least one of those who is going away from the college will make room for some who will now take his place. Although I am quite sure you will be sorry when he quits you after his distinguished career, yet one who has taken so many honours will leave a place open for those behind him to get to the front. You all have a very great career before you, and I quite agree with Colonel Chesney, that there is no stopping place. If you leave off scientific instruction, you cease to learn, and so you will cease to lead. I see a distinguished gentleman here (Mr. Bateman, C.E.), who will confirm what I am about to say, that it has only been by taking advantage of that which others reveal to him, that he has made his great success. There are others also in this room who have made wonderful inventions—inventions requiring great scientific engineering to carry them into effect. All departments of science must work together, and you may depend upon it that there is no period of your lives when you can cease to learn. I rejoice to learn from Colonel Chesney, that not only in intellectual and physical development you have distinguished yourselves during the past year, which is confirmed by the report of the examiners, but what is of greater importance, that the conduct of all of you has been such as to show that you will carry with you not only an intellectual training but that moral and stable character which will enable you to succeed in the world. Perhaps as one who is more acquainted with the practical fighting in the world than with its teaching, I may say some few words to you which strike me as calculated to assist men in getting on in the careers they have undertaken. The first is that to which Colonel Chesney has alluded—the necessity of continuing to learn. It seems to me from the short acquaintance I have had with the government of that great country to which some of you are destined to go, that there are many points connected with the administration there to which I cannot do better than direct your attention. For the great size of that country, and the centralised character of the government, there is an immense amount of correspondence, there is a great quantity of account-keeping, and there are many other things which are absolutely necessary for men in leading positions, which they must do and find time for in connection with the special work in which they are engaged. I, therefore, have to impress upon you that you must give great attention to the condensing of correspondence, that you may put it in as small a space as you can as regards the writing itself, and that you will endeavour in the management of your business to do with as few letters as possible. I see that the report of one of the examiners speaks highly of your account-keeping. There, again, is a point upon which you will have to take very great pains. You will have under you native workmen, natives upon whom I trust you will not look down as men of inferior character and disposition, but to whom you will look with trust and confidence, at the same time with that strict superintendence which is necessary for all men in whatever position they may be placed. It is necessary that you should be able to court the most critical examination of that which you have to do. You have heard Colonel Chesney say that he would rather that there should be more investigation into this college than there is, because that is the real stimulus to progress. The inquiry into the mode in which you conduct your business is the best way of testing yourselves, because constant watchfulness may enable you to arrive at an accurate and careful mode of doing your business, which you would not find if left to yourselves. I wish to say a word or two with respect to the natives who will be associated with you. A great deal has been said recently by those who have not thoroughly studied the subject about the employment of natives. I am not going into the great question as to how far it is desirable in the interest of India and of England that natives should be employed. But I will say that in the interest of economy and the interest of the country itself, it is most desirable that natives should look forward to a career in connection with the Government of England. But it never can be expected that that superintendence and control which is essential to the Imperial country should ever be placed entirely in the hands of natives (cheers). But, gentlemen, your European civilisation is very different from Eastern civilisation; and with your education you will have the opportunity of impressing upon the natives the high character which Englishmen ought to possess wherever they are found, and the good faith and honour of your country, which will induce the natives to look at it as part of their own country. Far more is done by most men who live amongst the natives, and associate with them, who show by their conduct their real interest in the country to which those natives belong than by legislation. I know that it has been lately said that a small island like this cannot govern a great empire like India, and that we should admit our failure, and give it up. It would be a bad motto for engineers that if you failed in a thing you should give it up. It is by a succession of failures that Englishmen have made their greatest successes. I remember an eminent engineer (Mr. Rastrick), some years ago, was cross-examined by a counsel when giving evidence before a committee. The counsel said, "You did so and so in former days, how do you reconcile that with the theories you now put before the committee?" Mr. Rastrick said, "My answer is this. What I did then was because I was but a baby in engineering. All those have been my failures and they have taught me what I now place before you." Therefore, I say, do not be afraid of failures. Try everything carefully, with the best desire to arrive at success, and if you do not achieve it at once, do not be deterred from new efforts, because that is the only way to insure success in the end. It is not my intention to go into what I may call the political question of India, not only because it would be out of place here, but because I should be only getting myself into depths which some of those who have far more experience with respect to India than I have would laugh to see me floundering in. I know perhaps as little of the details of India as of education, but when I hear it said that we have failed in respect to India I cannot help looking back at the noble career of great men who have passed their lives in bringing India to the position in which she now is. When it is said that England has done nothing, I look back to the history of the country when it was a scene of tumult, confusion, war, and corruption. Instead of that we see peace and justice and honour in high places. I see also those wars brought to an end. India divided into many nationalities is gradually becoming welded into one nation and under one safe and sound Government. It will, no doubt, continue to have its native States, but they will be brought into harmony with those who surround them. I do not believe that those who have gone before you and have passed their lives in the service of India have not succeeded in doing that which was before them. The growth of a nation is only brought about after a long series of years. There are some of us who can remember many things connected with England, Scotland, and Ireland about which there were signs of barbarism. Are you to expect that we should in a short series of years bring about those great results which some people seem to think should spring up in a moment. I believe that nothing is sound and solid which is not brought about by the growth of tranquility. Gentlemen, I have nothing more to say to you but this, to implore of you who are going to India to represent the best side of the English character, to go forth as good representatives of your country, which you find to be a pride and honour to yourselves, and a blessing to the country of your ancestors.

THE ZULU WAR.

DEFEAT AND ROUT OF THE ZULUS.

The following account of the reconnaissance at Ulundi is given by the special correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

Camp, Umvolosi River, July 3.—The Zulus took no advantage of the grace granted to them until mid-day today. We until then remained supine on the hither bank. Soon after mid-day Colonel Buller took out his Irregular Horse on a reconnaissance, to support which guns were moved out in front of the camp. All the morning Zulu stragglers from the rocky hillock on the opposite side of the river were firing at us. One man was wounded. This hillock was shelled while Buller's men crossed to its right, lower down the stream, bent to the left, took the hillock in reverse, and chased the Zulus, who ran into a military kraal, named Delanyo, shooting several. Sweeping round to the left of this kraal, and leaving a detachment to cover the retreat by holding the hillock in the rear, the horsemen galloped across the open towards a large kraal named Nondjueno, about 200 Zulus retiring before them. No more were visible, and an easy success seemed awaiting Buller as he galloped by the Nondjueno kraal and headed straight on Ulundi. But a deep hollow intervened. The body he was pursuing was merely a decoy. Suddenly from a hollow sprang up a long line of Zulus, 2,000 strong, confronting him in front and flank. He held back, but frequently turned at bay. Meanwhile the whole plain had suddenly sprung into life. Quite 10,000 Zulus closed on his lines of retreat, intent upon cutting him off. He made good his retreat, fighting all but hand to hand, with a loss of three wounded. Lord William Beresford greatly distinguished himself, killing the Zulus with his sabre in single combat, and rescuing a wounded sergeant from under a heavy fire. I understand that Lord William Beresford will be recommended for the Victoria Cross. The Zulus were much elated by Buller's retreat. The whole force crosses the river to-morrow, intent upon penetrating to Ulundi. The 24th Regiment remains to garrison the laager. We shall probably fight our way in and out of Ulundi.

(*From Times' Special Correspondent.*)

ULUNDI, July 4.

At daybreak this morning the Flying Column and the 2d Division crossed the White Umvolosi. The 1st Battalion of the 24th Regiment remained behind in laager. Colonel Buller's admirable and dashing reconnaissance yesterday drew out the Zulus in full force, and made patent the fact that they intended to fight for the advance in the open ground between the river and Ulundi. Lord Chelmsford accordingly determined to meet them and hazard a fair fight on open ground. This resolution showed great judgment and decision. The troops proved more steady on this occasion than they have ever been in laager, and the effect of a defeat in open ground will be greater on the Zulus than any repulse from intrenchments.

With the exception of the ammunition and water-carts, no vehicles accompanied the expedition. On the first clear ground we came to the order was given to form a hollow square, with the Flying Column in the front, and the 2d Division in the rear. The disposition of the troops and guns was as follows:—On the first face five companies of the 80th Regiment, under Major Tucker, with two Gatling guns, under Major Owen, in their centre. On the right flank, two 7-pounders of Major Tremlett's battery, under Lieutenant Davidson; and seven companies of the 13th Regiment, under Major England; divided by two more of Major Tremlett's guns, under Captain Brown and Lieutenant Slade, and one 9-pounder of Major Le Grice's battery, under Lieutenant Crookenden; dividing four companies of the 58th Regiment, under Colonel Whitehead. On the rear face one gun of Major Le Grice's battery; two companies of the 21st Regiment, under Major Hazlerig; and three companies of the 94th Regiment, under Colonel Malthus. On the west flank the remaining three companies of the 94th Regiment; two 7-pounders of Major Harness's Battery, under Lieutenant Parsons; eight companies of the 90th Regiment, under Major Rogers; and two guns of Major Le Grice's temporarily attached to Major Harness's Battery, under Lieutenant Elliott. Inside the square were two companies of Engineers, with some native Pioneers attached, under Major John Chard and Captain Ancely; reserves of the different regiments, the ammunition carts, watercarts, stretchers and ambulance wagons, bearers, and the native Contingent, under Major Bengough. Colonel Buller's Cavalry were confined in front and on the flanks; and two squadrons of Lancers, under Colonel Drury Lowe, with Captain Shepstone's

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Basutos, formed the rear guard. Thus the columns moved forward.

On crossing the river a small body of Zulus were described watching our movements from a hill on the left. For a while they were the only scouts visible, but by the time the square halted and set fire to the first kraal, Umlambo Bogivemmo, others appeared at different points in the same direction. After firing the kraal, the square moved forward again and passed Unodwengo, the great kraal of the late King Panda. This was also set fire to by some of our Cavalry; but, as the smoke arising from the burning of such a number of huts would have probably concealed the movements of the enemy, the fire was suppressed.

The Zulus meanwhile began to show in great numbers along the sky to the left. Many were descending towards the plain in column and companies, with skirmishers in advance. Columns could also be seen issuing from Ulundi, a little further on. The square wheeled to the right and in a few minutes took up an excellent position, which Colonel Buller, with advance Cavalry, had noticed and pointed out to Lord Chelmsford. Unodwengo, now on our left, lay almost in a line with the laager, and Ulundi on our right front. Soon after we settled, the Cavalry, reconnoitring on the left flank, opened fire on some of the enemy hidden from our view by a rise in the ground. Almost simultaneously, Captain Shepstone's Basutos commenced a hot skirmish on the left of Unodwengo kraal.

In both cases our men were soon in retreat, and as they fell back great numbers of the Zulus swarmed over the ridges. Soon the mounted men on all sides were engaged, firing as they retreated towards the square, the lines of which were now opened to receive them. The men then closed up, and the Artillery opened fire. Although the gunners made excellent practice, the Zulus advanced without any perceptible decrease in pace, their attack developing itself with wonderful rapidity. A few minutes before, but a few Zulus were to be seen towards Ulundi; now thousands upon thousands, shouting war cries, were seen sweeping round the square. Shells from right and left were speedily followed by firing from the front ranks of the Infantry on the same faces, and as the enemy approached volley firing commenced on all sides. At length these were entirely surrounded and the attack was finally developed.

The principal effort was evidently to be made from our rear, over the rising ground from which Captain Shepstone's Basutos had been driven. The Zulus, swarming in continuous stream, crossed the left flank, partially under cover of Unodwengo kraal, and passing the open ground between, which appeared black with them, formed a hollow square, and with a magnificent rush came in dense masses straight for the right rear corner of the square. The Royal Engineers, with the adjoining companies of the 58th and 94th, were as steady as rocks. The attack was directed particularly against the point covered by the two companies of the 21st. Neither volleys, shells, nor guns stopped them for a moment. It looked as if we were going to have a hand-to-hand fight; but at 60 or 70 yards they wavered before our fire, and in a moment halted dead. Through the smoke we could see from horseback the black rank hesitating, pausing as if for a spring. Eventually they turned and fled.

The 80th had the most difficult point in the position to defend. A short distance beyond their lines the ground suddenly dipped, and the enemy were thus enabled to close up without being seen. The men continued firing with great coolness, waiting time after time until they saw the Zulus rise. Shortly before this a Gatling had been taken from the front face and placed on the left flank, where the Zulus were at one time in great strength. The onslaught on this face was not nearly so heavy as on others. Reports say the Zulus have a great dread of Gatlings. As soon as the enemy showed a disposition to waver, the Lancers issued from the rear face with orders to wheel to the left and follow the enemy. There were great cheers as they left led by Colonel Lowe, who a few minutes previously had been knocked off his horse by a spent bullet. The 17th made an attack with great skill, using their lances with great effect under a continuous fire from the Zulus, who fought doggedly. During a retreat on the face of a hill they halted in strong force and poured a hot fire into their pursuers.

Meanwhile, a troop of the King's Dragoon Guards under Captain Brewster, and Irregular Cavalry, had left the square by various sides, and were following the enemy in all directions, Lord W. Beresford in front. The pursuit occupied some time, and it was during this part of the engagement that the Zulus suffered most severely. At length they gained the crests of the hills, were they again collected in small bodies. Shrapnel, fired with time fuses, soon dispersed them.

The actual attack commenced at 8-30. Prisoners state that the attacking rear was led by Usgegwelkail, the front by Dabulamanzi, the left by Sirayo, and the right by Malonia. Five days ago it was stated that Cetywayo sent 400 head of cattle with messengers commissioned to make peace, but that they were stopped by the Unclw Che Regiment, who stated that until they had been beaten no peace should be made. Cetywayo said, "you may fight and surround the English when they leave the laager and try to crush them; but white men have never been beaten." The prisoners say that Cetywayo and the old men are opposed to war and were not expecting that the Zulus would again attack us. Women, children, and cattle have been removed for some time to Maszine. The chief Zulu regiments, Angobamion, Nokraki, Umbonum, Bowois, Unsempe, Umbapu, Uklako, Unaiad, Tulhluppo, Isangulubi, Ahe, Undebiki, Tombi, and Uhlamibhle, remain with the King as a body guard. The prisoners agree that the whole force of the Zulu nation was present. The force surrounding us was 15,000, 8,000 looking on. Their losses were estimated at 1,500; but this was less than the numbers killed by the Cavalry and Artillery. The victory was complete and Cetywayo's power is broken most satisfactorily. The British soldiers showed to the best advantage, proving to the Zulus that we can fight openly as well as in laager.

After attending to the wounded, the column advanced to support the Cavalry and burnt Ulundi, Udalakonombi, Ukage, and a couple of kraals. Ulundi is situated on the spur of a range of hills, containing several thousand huts. The two 7-pounders taken at Isandlana were found. Everything of value had been removed to Amanzekanza, a new kraal built by the King when the war broke out, and situated 15 miles north of Ulundi, in the fork made by the junction of the White and Black Umvolosi Rivers. The country between Ulundi and this kraal is reported as very broken, with heavy bush. The actual approach to the kraal lies through a long, narrow ravine. The Zulus think this stronghold impregnable, their faith in its strength being indicated by its name, which means "Come if you dare." In the afternoon the troops marched back to laager, burning Unodwengo kraal.

Lord Chelmsford has accomplished his aim. With the burning of Ulundi the war has reached its climax, and we are enabled, if we choose, to desist from further active operations. The question whether Cetywayo surrenders or not is of but little importance. We can place Oham in possession of all the lower half, which, as regards grazing land and fertility, is by far the more desirable half of Zululand, and interpose between Natal and Cetywayo's people a complete bulwark. Oham, assured of a little assistance and support for the first few years of his reign, will soon be able to defend himself, strengthened undoubtedly by desertions from Cetywayo's cause. If necessary, the Zulu emigrants from Natal could be encouraged to return to their own country. Under Oham's rule they would be exempt from the military oppression are cruelties which caused them to fly from Cetywayo. If we continue the war, we enter upon an arduous and fruitless task; for beyond Ulundi there is a wilderness, in which the difficulties of moving troops would be greater than anything experienced; and should a pursuit of Cetywayo be decided upon, difficult bush fighting is certain. Great praise is due to the surgeons for their behaviour during the action.

Casualties:—Second Division.—Killed.—17th Lancers—Captain Wyatt-Edgell and Farrier-sergeant Taylor. 58th Regiment—Corporal Tomkinson and Private Coates. 94th Regiment—Private Kent. Shepstone—One Bassuto. Flying Column.—90th Regiment.—Private Floyd. Natal Native Horse—Trooper Jones. Dangerously wounded.—17th Lancers—Troopers Jones and Waite. 21st Regiment—Privates Calder and Bevan. 58th Regiment—Privates Fick, Steward, Moroney, Everett, Hone, Smith, Garroty. 94th Regiment—Sergeants Hunt and Machally; Privates Murthas, Penfold, Campbell, Collnell, Crockford. Wounded.—17th Lancers—Lieutenant Jenkins. 21st Regiment—Major Winsloe, Privates Dowde, Brown, Fidler, Davency. 58th Regiment—Major Bond, Lieutenant Liebenrood, Sergeant Piper, Privates Lacey, Cotterell, Donnolley. 24th Regiment—Lieutenant Phipps. 94th—Corporal Grimes. Royal Artillery—Driver Brennan. One hospital bearer wounded. 17th Lancers—Colonel Drury-Lowe; Troopers Wright and Keenan. Scots Guards—Captain the Hon. R. S. G. S. Cotton. Scots Greys—Lieutenant James. Royal Navy—Lieutenant Milne. 24th—Allay. 94th—Lieutenant Brookes, Privates Muirath, Boyles, Godden, Rybmos. Natal Native Contingent—Lieutenant Linden, Moncrieff, Jenkins, four privates. 21st—Privates King, Smith, Hennessy, Smith, Bean. Shepstone's Horse—One Basuto, one hospital bearer. Flying Column.—Wounded dangerously.—Lieutenant Pardoe, Privates Davis, Shephard, Bugler, Cockling, 13th L.I.; Gunner Morton, Privates Tupely, Lant, 80th; Trooper Liardste. Wounded severely.—Gunner Morshead, Sergeant Wood, Privates Browne, Owens, Johnston, Hart, Swaine, 13th; Sergeant O'Neill, Privates Bencroft, Duffy, 80th; Private Flood, 90th L. I.; Trooper Legge, Baker's Horse; Captain Harbor, Wood's Irregulars, Lieutenant Candilis, Trooper Tallin, Basutos. Slightly, Private Stokes, 13th.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

CAPE TOWN, JULY 8.

Lord Chelmsford's victory at Ulundi is the occasion of much rejoicing. An important blow has been dealt at Cetywayo's power and the *prestige* of the British arms is established.

Sir Bartle Frere ordered the Nubian to call at St. Vincent with despatches, which include the graphic account of the victory from your Special Correspondent at Ulundi. The transport Jumna, with Marines, and the Dublin Castle and the Roman arrived on July 8.

Sir Garnet Wolseley travelled to the Lower Tugela on Sunday, the Durban Mounted Rifles escorting him as a special distinction. Landing operations have been resumed at Fort Durnford.

The shore end of the cable has been laid at Durban. On Saturday the Kangaroo proceeds, paying out the line, which is expected to be open in November.

The Euphrates and the Margaret have arrived, landing troops. The former leaves soon with invalids, Colonel Pearson among them.

Sir Garnet Wolseley crossed into Zululand on Sunday, the Lonsdale Horse escorting him. He reached Durnford same night.

DURNFORD, FIRST DIVISION, JULY 5.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, failing to land, returned by the Shah to Durban, intending to join the 1st Division by road. He remained two days endeavouring to land, but the surf compelled the Forester to proceed to Natal.

The Tom Morton yesterday put to sea through inability to land stores for the forces, a further supply being brought from Fort Chelmsford.

The course pursued by Major-General Crealock in throwing forward two months' supply is vindicated by the submission hourly of prisoners in thousands. The food question accordingly arises. The General offered to locate them in Natal or allot space here; they prefer, however, to remain with the army, objecting to Natal. Two thousand of those coming belong to Sindgwallazwalla. Their movements have been hastened by Lord Chelmsford's advance, which leads them to fear the confiscation of their cattle should the termination of the war find them armed. The submissions are mostly attributed to Mr. Dunn's influence.

JULY 7.

The following chiefs, with followers, have surrendered:—Mabelwana, Manyonyo, Dambtyo, Umnotso, Hlankete, Kims, Habanda. Men principally young warriors, whose parents awaited their return to the King's Kraal before submitting. Women and children, 12,000: men, 340: cattle, 1,327, of which 111 belong to the King. A formal parade was ordered for the purpose of making the ceremony imposing. The General addressed the Indunas, saying that owing to their speedy submission the cattle would be restored, leave given them to return to their kraals, and their property protected. They had acted bravely in trying to obey the King and deserved praise; but now they were beaten, with no hope left, they must submit or die. He preferred them to be friends than enemies. As a sign of submission they must disarm. Hereupon 50 old guns of various descriptions and 78 assegais were delivered. A Royal salute finished the ceremony. The difficulty is to feed the prisoners, many inquiring of Mr. Dunn where food may be found; 323 huts have been destroyed with Amagwani's kraal, the chief military kraal in this district.

The landing at Durnford proceeds slowly. The Natal takes invalids and the Durban embarks 70 more if possible. There were 100 hospital cases last week. Confinement to camp and want of change are conducing to sickness. The water is pronounced excellent and the patient endeavours of the officers and men attached to the Coast Division deserve recognition from the Government as exceeding what was done in Ashantee and Abyssinia. Implicit confidence is placed in the Zulu messengers, they giving their word and not breaking it.

The following was forwarded from the War Office:—

"TELEGRAM FROM MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. H. CLIFFORD TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (ST. VINCENT, JULY 23, 1879):—

"JULY 6.

"Following received from Chelmsford:—'Cetywayo not having complied with my demands by noon yesterday, July 3, and having fired heavily on the troops at water, I returned the 114 cattle he had sent in and ordered a reconnaissance to be made by the mounted force under Colonel Buller. This was effectually made and caused the Zulu army to advance and show itself. This morning a force under my command, consisting of the 2d Division, under Major-General Newdigate, numbering 1,870 Europeans, 530 Natives, and 8 guns, and the flying column under Brigadier-General Wood, numbering 2,192 Europeans, and 573 Natives, 4 guns, and 2 Gatlings, crossed the Umvolosi River at 6-15, and, marching in a hollow square, with the ammunition and intrenching tool carts and bearer company in its centre, reached an excellent position between the Unodwengo and Ulundi about half-past 8. This had been observed by Colonel Buller the day before. Our fortified camp on the right bank of the Umvolosi was left with a garrison of about 900 Europeans, 250 Natives, and one Gatling gun under Colonel Bellairs. Soon after half-past 7 the Zulu army was seen leaving its bivouacs and advancing on every side. The engagement was shortly after commenced by the mounted men. By 9 o'clock the attack was fully developed. At half-past 9 the enemy wavered. The 17th Lancers, followed by the remainder of the mounted men, attacked them, and a general rout ensued. The prisoners state that Cetywayo was personally commanding and had made all the arrangements himself, and that he witnessed the fight from Lickaji Kraal, and that 12 regiments took part in it. If 20,000 men attacked us. It is impossible to estimate with any correctness the loss of the enemy, owing to the extent of the country over which they attacked and retreated, but it could not have been less, I consider, than 1,000 killed. By noon Ulundi was in flames, and during the day all the military kraals of the Zulu army and in the valley of the Umvoolosi were destroyed. At 2 p.m. the return march to the camp of the column commenced. The behaviour of the troops under my command was extremely satisfactory. Their steadiness under a complete belt of fire was remarkable. The dash and enterprise of the mounted branches were all that could be wished, and the fire of the artillery very good. A portion of the Zulu forces approached our fortified camp and at one time threatened to attack it. The Native Contingent forming a part of the garrison were sent out after the action and assisted in pursuit. As I have fully accomplished the object for which I advanced, I consider I shall now be best carrying out Sir G. Wolseley's instructions by moving at once to Eulongamite, and thence towards Kamagnasa. I shall send back a portion of this force with the empty wagons for supplies which are now ready at Fort Marshall.

"'I beg to forward a list of casualties: Killed.—2nd. Division.—Captain Wyatt-Edgell and Farrier-Sergeant Taylor, 17th Lancers; Corporal Tompkinson and Private Coates, 58th Regiment; Private Kent, 94th Regiment; Trooper Sifona, Shepstone's Horse. Flying Column.—Corporal Carter, R.A.; Bugler J. Barnes, Private W. Dirdley, 13th Regiment; Private Floyd, 80th Regiment; Trooper Jones, K.N. (sic) Horse. Wounded.—2d Division.—Dangerously—Troopers Jones and Charles Waste, 17th Lancers; Privates H. Yalder and W. Bowner, 21st Regiment; Privates N. Fash, W. Stewart, and M. Marony, 58th Regiment; Private Muzazu, Shepstone's Horse. Severely—Major R. W. C. Winsloe, Privates Swadle, G. Brown, F. Fidler, and J. Daveny, 21st Regiment; Major W. D. Bond, Privates Catterell, H. Hawee, and W. Severett, 58th Regiment; Lieutenant H. C. Jenkins, 17th Lancers; Lieutenant A. B. Phipps, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment; Lieutenant G. E. Liebenrood and Sergeant Piper, 58th Regiment; Driver Breeman, R.A.; Hospital Bearer Bubique. Slightly—Lieutenant and Captain the Hon. R. S. G. Stapleton Cotton, Scots Guards; Lieutenant W. C. James, 2nd Dragoons; Lieutenant A. B. Milne, R.N.; Trooper J. Koyean, 17th Lancers; Private Aly, 1st Battalion 24th, Regiment; Private M. Murtan, 94th Regiment; Lieutenant Jenkins, Natal, Native Contingent. Flying Column.—Dangerous—Lieutenant G. A. Pardoe, Private J. Davies, Mr. Shepstone, and Bugler M. Cockling, 13th Regiment; Gunner J. Morton, R.A.; Privates P. Tulley and W. Hunt, 80th Regiment; Trooper Leagdo, Mounted Basutos. Severely—Gunner W. Morshead, R.A.; Sergeant R. Wood, R.E.; Privates J. Bourne, H. Owens, C. Johnson, W. Heat, and J. Curing, 13th Regiment; Sergeant Onerill, Privates A. Beecroit and M. Duffy, 80th Regiment; Private J. Flood, 90th Regiment; Trooper P. Legos, Baker's Horse; CaptsinHurber, Wood's Irregulars; Lieutenant Cowdell, Wood's Irregulars; Trooper Salein, Mounted Basutos. Slightly—Private P. Stokes, 13th Regiment."

"FROM SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

"PORT DURNFORD, July 8.

"No. 4. Have halted Marine Battalion at the Cape and all other reinforcements here, Durban, as I believe the war to be over. Do not send out any more men or supplies until you hear from me. Let me know the order in which regiments should be sent home. Hope to be able greatly to reduce daily expenditure here very soon. Expect to meet the great Zulu Chief about 16th inst. and discuss terms of peace. Following received from Crealock, Port Durnford, Saturday, July 5th:—

"'Barrow, with 250 mounted troops, proceeded by my orders, 1 a.m. this morning, to Umlatosi, crossed it, and made a rapid movement on Empangeni military kraal, 15 miles from camp. No Zulus in it; over 300 huts burnt. Large herd of oxen, 500 cattle, seen about five miles off, in charge of 200 armed Zulus, who ran into the bush. Cattle herded and the whole captured now in camp. Many fine trek oxen among them will be useful. Twelve other kraals burnt. Troops returned to camp at dusk. This is one of the most important military kraals. District people are all wanting to come in. About 31 firearms and 30 assegais given up to-day, and 85 yesterday. Many more will be given in to-morrow. Am sending back the people to their districts. Difficulty of feeding them would be great. I hold Indunas responsible that all arms are given up and none carried. The road to Ulundi beyond Empangeni could be seen for miles and is reported good. Captain Murray, D. A. A. and D.Q.M.G., and Captain Poole, R. A., accompanied Major Barrow for sketching and reconnaissance purposes. Sea is moderate, work of landing going on. Tuesday, July 8.—Lieutenant Carey 98th, Captain Evans, R. A., accompanying, embarked this day in Euphrates for England. Evans ordered to report arrival to Adjutant-General by telegraph. Has any change been made in future destination of corps in this command since Quartermaster-General's letter, dated 3d last? Stop Ordnance stores and Staff asked for Pretoria, 5th May.

The following telegram has been received at the Colonial Office from Sir Bartle Frere:—

"CAPE TOWN, JULY 8.

"I congratulate Her Majesty's Government on decisive victory vouchsafed to Her Majesty's forces under Lord Chelmsford in a fair fight in the open on July 4, and on subsequent capture and destruction of Cetywayo's royal kraal, Ulundi. Lord Chelmsford appears, according to his promise, to have waited at camp on White Umvolosi till noon, July 3, for delivery of guns and 1,000 rifles by accredited Indunas—required by him as earnest of Cetywayos sincerity in asking to treat for peace. Conditions not being fulfilled Lord Chelmsford left camp laagered and advanced with 2d (Newdigates) Division and Wood's Flying Column. Was attacked on march in open country by Zulu force, variously estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000. They enveloped the hollow square of our troops, charging on all four sides up to within 60 yards, when Zulus broke and fled under a heavy fire; were pursued by cavalry and utterly routed. Lord Chelmsford advanced to Ulundi, burnt and destroyed all military kraals, and returned to camp on White Umvolosi same evening. All arms reported to have done their duty admirably. Zulus slain estimated at 800 by Mr Archibald Forbes, who rode with above news in 15 hours to Landmans Drift; his telegram reached night of July 5. British loss, 10 killed; only name given, Captain Wyatt Edgell, 17th Lancers, but no other officer killed; 53 wounded—only names given. Colonel Lowe, Major Bond, Lieutenants Pardoi, Jenkins, James, none severely. No other casualties named since last mail in any column. General Crealock, having arranged for landing stores at Port Durnford, is advancing on road to Ulundi. Zulus on line of march coming in large numbers to surrender. Sir G. Wolseley, after waiting in vain for two days to effect landing at Port Durnford, returned in Her Majesty's ship Shah to Durban, and proceeded by land to join General Crealock's column. Troops with Lord Chelmsford comprised detachments of the 13th, 21st, 24th, 58th, 80th, 90th, and 94th Regiments, the 17th Lancers, one troop Dragoon Guards. 600 Colonial troops, besides Artillery and Engineers. I have received from Sir Garnet as yet only copy of Forbes's telegram, which had reached me previously."

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